



WESTERN



MONTANA

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

C. O. ZIEGENFUSS

EDITOR OF THE

BUTTE DAILY MINER

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO



BUTTE CITY

THE

GREATEST MINING CAMP

ON EARTH

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WESTERN MONTANA

A REVIEW OF THE

Mineral, Timber and Agricultural Resources

OF THE COUNTIES OF

SILVER BOW, JEFFERSON, MADISON, BEAVERHEAD

DEER LODGE AND MISSOULA

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

BUTTE CITY.

THE GREATEST MINING CAMP ON EARTH.

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C. O. ZIEGENFUSS

Editor of the Butte Daily Miner,

BUTTE, MONTANA

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INTRODUCTORY.

Montana is an Empire within herself, comprising nearly 146,000 square miles. With the exception of a few townships in the southern tier of counties, the Territory lies north of latitude 45, and extends from that point to the International boundary, known as latitude 49 N. The eastern limit runs a point west of longitude 27 W., and the extreme western limit to a point west of longitude 39 degrees W. The mean length of the Territory is 540 miles, and the greatest width 305 miles. The present population is fully 150,000, giving one inhabitant to every square mile. The growth of the Territory in population and its material development have been marvelous, and the maintenance of the present impetus will double the population within the next three years. The total population in 1870, excepting Indians upon reservations, was 20,595, including 18,306 whites, 1,949 Chinese, 183 Africans and 157 Indian citizens. These figures were almost doubled by 1880, when the total population was 39,159, including 35,385 whites, 1,765 Chinese, 346 Africans and 1,663 Indian citizens. Within the last six years the population has quadrupled. This is due to the Territory's inexhaustible resources, in mining, agriculture, grazing and timber. No other Territory is at present so prosperous or has so excellent a show for future greatness as Montana. The climate is delightful and salubrious, the soil rich, the water-courses are numerous, large in volume and never-failing, the country is dotted o'er with health-giving and life-saving mineral springs, both hot and cold, and everything that the needs of man could demand or the pleasures crave a kind Providence has kindly bestowed upon her in great abundance. Her fertile valleys, upon which a million head of cattle, fully 800,000 sheep and 100,000 horses are sustained, stretch away for hundreds of miles along her water-courses. Her mountains are inexhaustible store-houses of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, marble, granite and timber. Her extent and her resources are not excelled by any State in the Union, and she offers support to more than 2,000,000 of people.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

While it is not the object of this work to deal at length upon the entire Territory, but simply to dwell in detail upon the resources of the counties on the West Side, it may not be out of place to give the following historical and geographical sketch from the pen of Colonel John B. Read, of the Butte *Inter Mountain*: Portions of Montana have at different times been embraced in the organized Territories of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Dakota. The first white men known to have visited this region were sons of Chevalier de la Verendrye, Governor of Quebec, who, at the head of an exploring party, arrived

at "the gateway of the mountains" on the first day of January, 1743, and there erected a monument of stones, under which they deposited a leaden plate emblazoned with the French coat of arms. This monument has never been found. Sixty-two years later the great overland expedition of Lewis and Clarke traversed the Territory and recorded its chief characteristics. For the next fifty years Montana was known only to the hunters, trappers and missionaries, who traversed it in all directions, and the only settlements were the trading posts of fur companies, a few missionary establishments, and the habitations of a number of mountain men who had married Indian women and settled in this vast wilderness. A great change came suddenly. Gold was discovered in 1862, and for the next three years thousands of miners poured in from the west, south and east, prospected it from end to end, and so developed it that Congress, by the act of May 26, 1864, created the Territory of Montana, whose name and fame have made their way way around the world. * * * The great watershed between the Atlantic and Pacific, the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, traverses the western end, having about one-fourth of the Territory on its western slope, and three-fourths on the eastern. Smaller ranges, lateral spurs, and detached groups of mountains give it the diversity of rocky ridges, great plateaus and lovely valleys along the many streams, while to the eastward the country breaks into long rolling prairies, and north of the Missouri subsides into vast plains, once the home of countless thousands of buffalo, but now covered with great herds of cattle grazing upon the nutritious bunch and buffalo grasses. Here, and in the more remote valleys and mountains, where the rich grasses grow in luxuriance, great bands of buffalo, deer and elk still exist, and their hides form a staple article of export to the Eastern market.

THE GREAT WATER-COURSES.

The great water-courses are Clarke's Fork of the Columbia, and the Missouri and its chief tributaries, the Milk and Yellowstone. The three last named head amid the summit peaks of the Rocky Mountains and flow in a general easterly course through the whole length of the Territory. The headwaters of Clarke's Fork are within a few miles of those of the Missouri, but the stream pours down the western slope and across the Territory to the northwest, uniting with the mighty Columbia near the international line between Washington and British Columbia. It drains 40,000 square miles of Montana, while the Missouri and its tributaries, Milk, Yellowstone, (with the Big Horn and Powder), Teton, Marias, Judith, Musselshell, Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, carry with them the waters of more than twice that area. Altogether these are navigated by steamboats a distance of 1,500 miles within the limits of the Territory, and the Missouri, which now is, and always will be, one of her greatest commercial highways, is plowed by steamers a distance of 4,000 miles, from the interior of Montana to the Gulf of Mexico. Along these great water-courses lie beautiful and fertile valleys, unsurpassed in the agricultural advantages they have to offer to settlers. Hot or warm springs are found in every valley, while the number of lakes is legion. The largest of these are Flathead Lake, 30 by 10 miles, lying in Missoula County, and Red Rock Lake in Madison County, twenty-five miles long and 6,500 feet above the sea, distant but five miles from the renowned Henry's Lake, in Idaho, from which it is separated by a narrow ridge of the mountains. The great falls of the Missouri, thirty miles above Fort Benton, have a perpendicular plunge of ninety feet, and for grandeur

and beauty rank among Nature's greatest works. The National Park of the Yellowstone, that great "wonderland" which is attracting so many tourists from both Europe and America, lies partly in Montana, and is reached only through this Territory by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE CLIMATE.

As to the climate of this region there is much popular error. Professor Gannett, of the Hayden survey, places the mean altitude of Montana at 3,000 feet above sea level. He estimates Nevada and New Mexico at 5,600, Wyoming 6,000, and Colorado 7,000, thus giving it an average elevation of 2,260 feet less than the general average of the other mountain States and Territories. By Professor Agassiz's estimate of 300 feet of altitude to one degree of latitude, it will be seen that the advantage in mildness of climate must be with Montana to the extent of seven degrees of latitude. The isothermal line of 50 degrees passes north through this Territory into British Columbia, the deflection from a westerly course being caused by the genial influences of the warm Japan current flowing down the Western coast. Warm westerly winds are far more prevalent in winter than are the cold northern blizzards that sweep the plains to the east. Owing to this climatic condition vast bands of cattle, sheep and horses live and thrive on the grass ranges of Montana through the severest winters, having no food but that which Nature has provided. Snow rarely covers the valleys, never to a great depth, but in the mountains quantities of snow accumulate during the winter, furnishing a constant supply of pure water for the numerous streams that fertilize the lower lands. The average winter temperature is extremely moderate, excessively cold days occurring but infrequently, while the summer weather is pleasant, with the nights never sultry, but rendered comfortable by cool breezes from the mountains. The clearness of the atmosphere is remarkable, rendering objects visible at a great distance. Severe storms are unknown, save among mountain peaks, which shelter the valleys and protect them from the withering blasts that are shattered against the rocky walls.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The resources of Montana are varied and valuable. Millions of acres of fine agricultural land are awaiting development. The soil is friable and wonderfully productive. Owing to the light rainfall, irrigation is generally necessary, the abundance of never-failing streams rendering this means of vivifying the soil easy and certain. It is the universal experience of the world that an irrigated crop never fails, as is too often the case where water from the clouds alone is depended upon. Little ditches, branching out in all directions from the great water-courses, are now converting Montana's valleys into one continuous stretch of never-fading verdure. No reliable report of the production of cereals and hay can be given, owing to the fact that they mature and find a market between the annual assessments. The peculiar adaptability of Montana for the raising of cattle and sheep on an extensive scale has previously been noted. A great increase in the already large number of animals grazing on the vast ranges is certain, because of the high prices of beef cattle, and the known advantages this region offers to those desirous of embarking in that profitable business. There are more than 800,000 sheep and 1,000,000 cattle in the Territory, the former valued at about \$3,000,000, and the

latter at \$35,000,000. Montana shipped 5,000,000 pounds of wool last year. Timber sufficient for household and farming purposes is found along the streams of the eastern and northern portions, while in the northwest stand great bodies of timber forests, from which lumber can be sent to the prairie lands to the eastward. Mining has always been and will probably continue to be the leading industry. The value of the gold, silver, copper and lead output for 1885 was estimated at \$26,000,000. A great increase of bullion product has followed the introduction of cheap freights, enabling the development of mines heretofore held back by the expense of procuring machinery and the unwillingness of capital to invest in regions too far removed from railroad facilities. Montana mines are now being considered with extreme favor by capitalists desiring to acquire mining property. Besides copper, lead and the precious metals, true coal, lignite, iron, marble, limestone, sandstone and granite are found in many places.

RAILROADS.

The railroad facilities of the Territory consist of the Utah & Northern, a narrow-gauge branch of the Union Pacific, which penetrates it from the south, and which is now being widened to standard gauge, and the Northern Pacific, which crosses it throughout its entire length, from east to west. Several important new lines are now in course of construction out of Helena, one looking to the Missouri River and the other toward Butte. All the existing and projected lines have in contemplation the construction of branches, all of which will do much to develop the resources of regions now cut off from railroad advantages, notably on the West Side, of which section this work treats especially.

The Missouri River is an important artery of commerce, steamers carrying about 30,000,000 pounds freight and 5,000 passengers annually. Fort Benton is the headquarters of this trade.

LEADING CITIES.

The leading city of the Territory is Butte, the phenomenal mining camp on the West Side, with a population of 23,000. It is closely followed by Helena, the capital, now the focus of several important railroad enterprises and destined to have a great future. The other leading trade centers are Bozeman, Miles City, Missoula, Billings, Glendive, Benton, Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Livingston, Dillon, Glendale, Philipsburg, Bannack, Marysville, Radersburg, White Sulphur Springs and many smaller places. As the railroads progress, new towns spring up, and but a short time will elapse before the valleys of Montana will be dotted with villages and covered with well-tilled farms and happy homes.

GOVERNOR HAUSER ON MONTANA.

In his first annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor S. T. Hauser makes the following references to Montana's resources, which, bearing the official stamp, will be interesting to many readers of this work:

The numerous valleys of the Territory are remarkably fertile, with proper facilities for irrigation, yielding large returns in wheat, oats, barley and all kinds of vegetables, unsurpassed in quality. * * * In all those portions of the Territory where the necessary care and attention have been given to the planting and cultivation of fruit trees,

it has been demonstrated that the hardy varieties of fruit of all kinds can be successfully raised. Small fruits of all kinds succeed everywhere in the Territory, and the yield is simply enormous.

RESERVATIONS.

From statistics furnished by the United States Surveyor-General's office for Montana, it appears that three Indian reservations in this Territory embrace an area of 45,000 square miles, including nearly 30,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural lands to be found on the Continent. I would earnestly urge upon your Department the necessity of cutting down these reservations to a size commensurate with the needs of the Indians. The greater portion of these lands, so necessary for the use of actual settlers, is of no use whatever to the Indians. Since the extinction of the buffalo there is little or no game, and but a small portion, if any, of these lands are cultivated. Why not throw the reservations open for settlement and sale, reserving a portion for the Indians, to be held by them in severalty; break up their tribal relations, and reserve a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the lands for the use and benefit of the Indians during the period and process of education and civilization? Without troubling you with details which will suggest themselves to you, such a policy would be a charity to the Indians and result in furnishing homes to hundreds of thousands of our own race, besides furnishing the world with over a million cattle, which would and could be grazed and sustained on these lands. That they (the Indians) can be educated and civilized, has been demonstrated by the Fathers at St. Ignatius Mission, in their boarding-schools and workshops on the Jocko Reservation, in this Territory, and doubtless at other places.

STOCK RAISING.

Next to the mining, stock raising is the largest and leading industry in the Territory. According to the official report of the Auditor and Treasurer for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1884, the whole number of horses assessed was 99,843; mules and asses, 2,534; sheep, 593,896; cattle, 509,768. Since the assessment there have been a large number of cattle driven into the Territory. Allowing for these and under assessment, and the increase, I would estimate that we have now in the Territory:

Cattle.....	900,000 head
Horses.....	120,000 head
Sheep.....	1,200,000 head

EXPORTS.

While there are no statistics giving the exact exports, yet through the railroad companies, cattle and sheep organizations, mining companies' reports, etc., it can be approximated very closely.

Mr. Harrison, United States Assayer, and secretary of one of our largest cattle associations, has assisted me in making the following estimates of exports for the past twelve months:

Silver, gross value, at \$1.05.....	\$10,000,000
Copper, " " " 11.....	7,000,000
Gold, " " "	2,500,000
Lead, " " " 4.....	750,000
Beef Cattle, 75,000 head.....	4,500,000
Wool, 6,000,000 lbs., gross value.....	1,400,000
Peltries and furs.....	250,000
<hr/>	
Total gross value of exports.....	\$26,400,000

MINES AND MINING.

Gold was discovered in small quantities in 1861, but none to speak of until 1862, when mining commenced in earnest and on a large scale, drawing people here from every State in the Union, and from almost every country. For ten years the average yield of gold from placer diggings was from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per annum. This class of mines being of easy access and requiring no capital, were rapidly exhausted. As they gave out, gold and silver quartz mining was commenced, which required capital, as well as muscle, and was at first slow in development. Ten years ago the yield from quartz mining was not over \$1,000,000 per annum, now it is, as stated, about \$21,000,000. Mines and mining caused the settlement of this country. Stop our mining, and you not only stop the present surprising increase of population, progress and prosperity, but, in my opinion, the country would lose the greater portion of its inhabitants. It is true that our agricultural interests are large and flourishing, our valleys being many and fertile, and capable of sustaining many more people than now occupy them—probably twenty times as many—but as before stated, the distance from markets and the necessity of irrigation so adds to the expense, that settlement would be deferred for years.

Our mines employ thousands of men—the best paid labor in the world—and make a home market for our farmers, thereby insuring profitable cultivation and settlement of the country. It is fair to say that grazing, cattle, sheep and horse raising, do not depend upon the successful working of our mines; but the grazing capacity of the Territory is limited, and the tendency is for cattle to accumulate in the hands of a few persons, principally because large herds can be handled at less cost per head than small ones. Hence, if this was the only occupation, our population would be small. Though the development of our quartz mines has hardly commenced, they produced, as already shown in the past twelve months, \$20,250,000.

WESTERN MONTANA.

We have said so much in general concerning Montana for the benefit of the reader to whom the Territory is still a land of unknown character and dimensions. Upon the subject proper it is almost needless to dwell in a general character by way of introduction, since the various counties are taken up separately and dwelt upon in great detail. In this work Madison, one of the tier of lower counties, though not really west of the range, is grouped with western counties, since it is reached by Dillon, on the Utah & Northern Railway, which is its shipping point. The main range of the Rocky Mountains divides Western Montana into two parts. To the north and west lie the counties of Missoula and Deer Lodge, and to the south and east Silver Bow, Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead. This section is not only the richest, but the most advantageously located for early settlement. It is abundantly watered and is admirably adapted to purposes of agriculture and grazing. The vast mining and smelting interests create large centers of population, where the farmer finds a ready and profitable market. Through the very heart of this region, giving easy and ready access to all the counties named, passes the Utah & Northern Railroad, a division of the Union Pacific system, starting at Ogden, in Utah, and connecting with the Northern Pacific at Garrison, in Deer Lodge County. This road is now being transformed into a standard-gauge road between Garrison and Butte, to enable the Northern Pacific to run its trains into the great Silver City without breaking bulk. The main line to Pocatello, where a junction is made with the Oregon Short Line, will also at no distant date be changed to the standard as to gauge. These railroad connections give the region unusual facilities for transportation, and have been a great incentive to the upbuilding of the Territory.

THE REGION'S INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Western Montana are threefold—agriculture, stock-raising and mining. The last-named is the chief feature, and is pursued in every county in the list, but notably in Silver Bow, of which Butte, to-day the greatest mining and smelting point in the West, is the capital. In the past the agricultural resources of this region did not receive the consideration to which they were entitled, but the rapidly increasing population and the steadily increasing demand for the products of the soil have wrought a great change, and land that within a few years was believed to be barren and valueless has been brought, by means of irrigation, into a high state of cultivation, and is yielding rich returns to the hardy toiler. The charm

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that leads men into mining has had much to do with the neglect of the agricultural possibilities. There are, nevertheless, few regions that offer such substantial inducements to the farmer as Western Montana, and none where the products of the farm find so ready and high-priced a market. This fact is now beginning to be recognized, and good land is already becoming scarce for the mere taking, though large quantities are still for sale at low prices. Nowhere are equal inducements offered to the intending settler, though it is to the capitalist that this wonderful region offers the greatest inducements.

The peculiar resources and advantages of the various counties comprised in this phenomenally rich region are set forth separately and in detail in the following pages. To these the interested reader is referred more particularly for detailed facts and figures. These have been gathered and compiled with the greatest care and most conscientiously. The figures have been gleaned from the latest available sources, and all the data has been brought up to date.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

We have already said that the latent wealth of this region makes it an especially inviting field to the capitalist. To him opportunities for profitable investment are found on every hand. But it also offers homes upon valuable agricultural land to thousands, and that aside from its mineral wealth it has much to attract the immigrant. The climate is far from being the extremely rigorous one popularly believed in the East. Protected by its mountains from long and severe blizzards, and open to the warm breezes of the Pacific Ocean, which penetrate inland beyond the summit of the Rockies, its winter climate is, in the main, a pleasant one. Occasionally cold snaps close the streams with ice, only to be released again by the warm breath of the west wind. Cattle remain out all winter and subsist upon the dried bunch grass, suffering only a few days at a time from having the grass covered with snow or the streams closed by ice. Even when the thermometer is low the dry atmosphere renders the cold less perceptible than in the more humid East. The spring opens early. The summers are not excessively warm, while the nights, even after the hottest days, are almost invariably cool. The autumn months are almost perfect. One feature of farming in Western Montana is irrigation, which is practiced in nearly every section. The water supply is abundant, and, as a rule, the lands lie so that irrigation is simple, easy and comparatively inexpensive. The fact that irrigation renders farming independent of the elements more than overbalances the expense of constructing ditches. With the ability to secure full crops in the driest season, with no fear of a season too wet or of rain to damage the grain in harvest time, the lot of the Montana farmer is a pleasant one. On every side in Western Montana the hand of welcome will be found extended to the new-comer. Everywhere thrifty, honest, sober, law-abiding and industrious men find not only a hearty welcome, but ample opportunities to make a good living, and by thrift be enabled to lay aside enough to assure a competence in later life.

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SILVER BOW COUNTY.

Though the smallest of all the counties comprising Western Montana, as to superficial area, Silver Bow is the largest as to population, by many thousands, and exceeds all the rest in its wealth, in the extent and importance of its industries and in its present prosperity. There is probably no county, anywhere upon the face of earth, of equal richness. Its product in minerals approaches that of whole States; aye, Empires. There is probably no equal area upon the earth that has produced so much in minerals within the same time, or that promises so much for the future. Its growth and development have been something phenomenal. In 1880 there was no such county as Silver Bow. The region now included within its limits then had a population of about 5,000 souls. Now it has fully 25,000.

EARLY HISTORY.

Originally the town of Silver Bow, now within the confines of the county of that name, and then a placer camp of great importance, was the county seat of Deer Lodge County. The discovery of rich placer diggings in the northern portion of that county in 1865 caused an exodus from Silver Bow toward the new fields. The increase of the population and commercial importance of the city of Deer Lodge brought about the removal of the county seat to the latter place, and Silver Bow went into temporary decay. The discovery of the great copper and silver quartz leads at Butte and vicinity again caused the current of population to drift toward Silver Bow and Butte. The increase was so great that in 1881 the new county was cut from Deer Lodge. It was given the beautiful old name of Silver Bow, but the magic city of Butte was made the county seat. The area of Silver Bow County is less than 800 square miles. It has but little agricultural land, and that little is nearly or quite all occupied. Its main industry is mining—silver and copper in quartz leads and gold in placers, though gold is also at times found combined with the silver in quartz. It has also large quantities of wood-land, from which is drawn much of the fuel needful for the operations of the mines and the immense mills, smelters and concentrators that have been built up in and about Butte.

ITS NAME AND LOCATION.

The history of the settlement is thus described by Captain Mills in *Clover Leave*, written in 1869: "Never prettier name was coined and it came of this. On the evening of a cloudy day in January, 1884, Bud Barker, P. Allison, Joe and Jim Ester on a prospecting trip reached the vicinity of the creek near Butte, and a discussion arose as to its name. As the argument went on, the clouds rolled from the sun, its bright glance fell on the waters sweeping in graceful curves around the base of the mountains burnishing them to brilliancy as they clasped the vale in a "bow like silver," and so they named the farthest southeast waters that flow through Columbia to the sea. To them it was a land of beauty, of promise and of profit. G. O. Humphreys, Dennis Leary and Alexander Scott followed in May. They were the discoverers of the camp, where every pan prospects, and every sluice pays; a camp nearly twelve miles square; almost every gulch, bar, sag and hill yielding pay; with fifty-three miles of public ditches; where the best ground is on the hills and good pay on their very summits."

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The county is located in the Summit Mountain District, the most northerly of the several mining districts comprising the Silver Bow region. Up to 1870 there had been located 781 gulch claims, in 40 gulches, and 226 bar and hill claims in 18 bars and hills. The total cost of ditches had been \$106,000. Gulch mining prospered until about '70, when it collapsed, and the population commenced to thin out and grew less and less until the great revival on December 31, 1874, when the ledges at Butte were relocated.

Summit Valley nestles among the mountains, 5,700 feet above the sea level, and the waters which start from the surrounding peaks on their devious courses to the sea, descend over a mile before they pass the mouth of the Willamette, below Portland. One of the most interesting features in the topography of Silver Bow County is the extreme apex of the Eastern and Western water-sheds, which is formed in the spur of the Rocky Mountains at a point six miles east of Butte City, and which literally divides the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. From this point flow the clear mountain waters of Boulder Creek eastward into Jefferson River, and thence through the broad channels of the Missouri and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; and on the western side the head of Silver Bow Creek forms the extreme and principal source of Clark's Fork of the Columbia, which in its meanderings bears many names—commencing at the mouth of Silver Bow Creek with Deer Lodge River, then successively changing to the Missoula, Hell Gate, Flathead, Pen d'Oreille, Clark's Fork, and, finally, Semiaquittaine rivers.

POLITICAL.

It is not our purpose to go into a history of the county. Our aim is different. We will, therefore, not dwell upon the political changes in the county, save to say that its affairs have been in the main wisely and economically managed. The county buildings are large and tasteful in architecture, and would be an ornament to any city and an honor to any people. They have been paid for, too. The county is virtually without debt and in the most prosperous condition. The county is nearly equally divided in political sentiment, parts of both tickets being usually elected by small majorities. This is undoubtedly a happy state of affairs for the people. Small majorities force good nominations and are an incentive to make officials honest and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps the present excellent financial condition of the county may be largely attributed to this.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

The population of the county has grown from 5,000 in 1880 to 25,000 in 1886. The increase in wealth has kept pace with the increase in population. For instance: The assessment for 1881 was \$4,106,762; for 1882, \$5,770,530; for 1883, \$6,015,101; for 1884, \$6,644,783, and for 1885, \$8,000,000. This year, 1886, the assessment has been swelled to exceeding \$9,000,000. In connection with the large increase during the past few years, mention should be made of the fact that the greater portion of it has been in the erection of business and dwelling houses and the rapid increase in the value of real estate. It can further be said that the assessments must have been honest and moderate, for when the County Commissioners sat as a Board of Equalization, out of the long list of property-owners there were only five or six who requested reductions. As much will be said about the mining properties elsewhere in this work, at this point it is mentioned that the improvements on the mines and their net output only are as-

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essed, and not the value of the property. The taxes, territorial, county and special school, only amount to 14.3-10 mills, and as the assessment is a moderate one, it is paid cheerfully and the delinquent list cuts but a small figure in county finances.

The following is a recapitulation of the assessment for the current year, so far as the work has been completed. For these advance figures we are indebted to General Charles S. Warren, the courteous and affable senior of the great real estate firm of Mantle & Warren. General Warren is probably better posted upon values and the resources of the county than any man living. The figure are as follows:

<i>Character of Property.</i>	<i>Assessed Value.</i>
Value of land.....	\$ 39,096
Value of improvements on land	53,466
Value of town lots	1,414,192
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,367,442
Value of merchandise	1,000,866
Amount of capital in manufactures.....	64,200
Value of horses	221,214
Value of mules	22,304
Value of sheep.....	9,582
Value of oxen and steers.....	54,792
Value of cows	43,326
Value of heifers.....	6,354
Value of calves	666
Value of bulls	954
Value of hogs.....	3,182
Value of wagons and carriages.....	59,316
Value of money.....	1,167,066
Value of credits.....	333,084
Value of watches and clocks.....	21,357
Value of jewelry	16,938
Value of musical instruments.....	27,372
Value of taxable household furniture	52,213
Value of stocks or shares in corporations ..	464,178
Value of grain and hay.....	4,854
Value of harness.....	15,582
All other property, including improvements on mines.....	2,592,540
Total	\$9,056,077

From these figures it will be seen that Silver Bow is a county of considerable importance outside of her vast mining and milling interests.

SCHOOLS.

There are six school districts within the county, and a high standard of excellence has been reached and is being maintained. Good teachers only are employed and fair salaries are being paid. The following is the result of the last school census of the county:

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AND REPAIRS.

Vacuum Oil Company's Oils and Hoe's Patent Tooth Saws.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

DISTRICT.	Age, 4 to 21.		Age under 4.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	
No. 1.....	1,442	1,419	512	
No. 2.....	16	12	3	
No. 3.....	38	34	7	13
No. 4.....	10	11	4	3
No. 5.....	29	34	4	10
No. 6.....	25	10	4	7
Total.....	1,560	1,520	534	528
Grand Total.....				4,142

Total amount school tax collected for year ending December 1, 1885.....\$10,032.37
 Total amount special district tax collected.....6,472.50
 Total amount received from Probate Judge.....35.00
 Total amount received from Justices of the Peace.....107.00

Grand Total.....\$16,646.87

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following is the roster of the present officers of the county:

Sheriff.....Eugene D. Sullivan
 Assessor.....H. Weisman
 Treasurer.....H. C. Kessler
 County Clerk.....H. S. Clark
 Probate Judge.....Caleb E. Irvine
 Superintendent of Schools.....T. J. Booher
 Public Administrator.....Henry Jacobs
 Coroner.....Dr. C. S. Whitford
 Surveyor.....J. H. Harper
 County Commissioners.....
 { .. W. M. Jack
 {Lee W. Foster
 { William G. Pfouts

An election for county officers will be held in the coming fall.

JAMES WARFIELD.

C. B. HOUSER.

WARFIELD & HOUSER,

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MAP
SHOWING LOCATION
—OF—
Surveyed Mining Claims
IN THE VICINITY
—OF—

BUTTE CITY, M. T.

January 1st, 1886.

KORNBERG & HOFF,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors,
BUTTE CITY, M. T.



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THE CITY OF BUTTE.

The great mining camp of Butte is virtually the county of Silver Bow. Under the general title of Butte are included, besides Butte proper, South Butte, Walkerville, Centerville and Meaderville, all adjoining each other, and the whole virtually comprising one camp. The camp has a population of about 23,000. It is essentially a mining camp, yet as unlike the ideal mining camp of the popular mind as it well can be. It is the largest and richest camp upon the earth, yet it is blessed with a population as peaceful and orderly as that of the average Eastern manufacturing city. It is full of push and bustle and life, but free from lawlessness and disorder. It has been truly said that Butte is the largest, busiest and richest mining camp in the world to-day. Once that honor was enjoyed by Virginia City, and then by Leadville, but now it unquestionably belongs to the "Silver City" of the Rockies. In many respects it has not a counterpart in the United States. It is the only city in the Union where the cry of "hard times" is never heard, where labor is kept fully employed, and where money circulates freely in all the avenues of trade. With the substantial business blocks and all the public and private conveniences and advantages of the most progressive city in the East, it is still a typical Western town, pulsating with business activity, full of nervous energy and enterprise, and spending its money with true Western prodigality.

THE CAMP'S AREA.

The great mining district of which Butte is the business center is situated in Silver Bow County, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, and is about three miles square. Within its limits are located 4,500 mineral claims, of which 1,490 are held under United States patent. The daily production of copper and silver bearing ore is 1,900 tons, fully twice that produced at Leadville, which is reduced to bullion and copper matte, or, as in some cases, shipped in the crude state to Baltimore or Liverpool. The various mining, milling and smelting companies give employment to 2,500 men; and pay monthly for wages and supplies the enormous sum of \$540,000. This is the secret of the prosperity of Butte. A large proportion of wage earners, receiving their pay promptly and earning per man a large average rate of wages. Labor is fully employed, yet at all hours of the day the streets are full of apparently idle men. To a stranger this would seem to indicate a lack of work, yet, as the mines are worked by shifts, it is a fact that all those apparently idle men have regular employment and are only waiting the hour when their shift shall go on duty. The mines are worked night and day, for in the bowels of the earth it is of little consequence whether Apollo or Diana rules the firmament, and, as a consequence, the city itself turns night into day as completely as electric lights can do so.

Butte, with its environs, has a busy population of 23,000, and property valued for assessment at \$7,000,000. It contains eight churches, two daily papers (*Miner* and *Inter Mountain*), three banks, a Courthouse which cost \$150,000, school facilities of a high order, and school property to the value of \$75,000, large brick business structures, the finest opera house on the Pacific Coast outside of San Francisco, immense quartz mills and smelters, a good city government, two good fire departments, electric light and telephone systems (the latter extending throughout the whole district and to important points

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many miles distant, gas works, water works, and all the conveniences and necessities of modern civilization. The merchants are enterprising and awake to all the needs of their business, while their stores and stocks of goods can be equaled by few, if any, cities of the same size in the world. Although "lively," in the sense that money flows freely and is spent liberally for amusement in a multitude of forms, it is by no means so in the old and commonly accepted meaning of the term when applied to a mining camp. Law and order are supreme, life and property are secure, and here, as elsewhere, he who behaves himself will not be molested, while he who does not will probably only be interfered with by the police. Socially, Butte contains as large a proportion of educated and refined people as any manufacturing city in the Union, a statement to which its many fine churches and schools bear ample witness.

EARLY LOCATIONS.

Quartz locations were made in the vicinity of Butte as early as 1864-5, but the expense of freighting in machinery prevented the development of its ledges. Ten years later the Utah & Northern Railroad opened it up to the world, and in the decade which has followed this awakening it has grown from a straggling mining camp of 500 people to its present position of the greatest mining center in the world. A narrow-gauge line also connects the city with Anaconda, where are located the immense smelters of one of Butte's largest mines, which are fully described elsewhere. The freight shipments from Butte by the Utah & Northern average 12,000 tons per week. Outgoing freight consists chiefly of ore and copper matte, while the receipts are mainly composed of mining machinery, building material, merchandise and produce. The business of Butte and Anaconda in 1884 and 1885 paid the Union Pacific Railway Company one-tenth of the total receipts of the entire system of that great corporation.

HOW ORES ARE REDUCED.

The following description of the ores of the camp and their reduction is from the pen of Col. John B. Read, of the *Inter Mountain*, and is of interest in this connection: The silver ores may be subdivided into two classes, viz., free and base. In the first the silver contents are extracted after the ore has been stamped by simply mixing it with mercury in water, the precious metal amalgamating readily with the quicksilver. In the case of base ores, however, the process is more expensive and complex. After the ore has been hoisted from the mine, it is conveyed in hand-cars to the upper part of the mill, where it is put through large iron crushers, which reduce it to about the size of walnuts. From the crushers it drops to the drying floor, where all the moisture it contains is evaporated, and where it is mixed with a proportion of salt varying from 8 to 14 percent. of its weight, the amount of salt depending on the baseness of the ore. When thoroughly dried it is shoveled under the stamps, large perpendicular iron bars weighing 900 pounds, which are raised by machinery and permitted to drop on the ore below at the rate of about 50 strokes per minute. The effect, of course, is to crush the ore to powder, in which condition it is taken automatically to the roasters. These are huge, hollow cylinders, revolving slowly, and filled with flames of intense heat, conveyed from the furnaces below by means of a draft. As the cylinders revolve, the action of the heat drives off the sulphur in the ore, liberates the chlorine in the salt, and a chemical change takes place in the nature of the silver in the ore, making a

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chloride of what was formerly a sulphide of silver, and rendering it susceptible of amalgamation with quicksilver, just like the silver in the "free" ore mentioned. From the roasters the pulp is then conveyed by tramway to the pans—large tubs filled with water, in which quicksilver is placed with the pulp. The mass is then violently agitated so that every particle of the silver chloride comes in contact with the quicksilver, by which it is taken up. The whole is then conveyed to the settlers, another series of tubs in which the water settles and from which the water is drawn in the form of amalgam. This is afterwards subjected to heat, volatilizing the quicksilver, which is afterwards condensed for use again by means of cold water pipes, leaving the silver in a pure metallic state, to be melted into bars and shipped for coinage.

THE COPPER ORES.

The process by which the copper ores are smelted is simple enough. Like the silver ores of Butte, they are of a sulphurous composition and require to be roasted before their metal contents can be put into marketable shape. The copper ores of Butte are either desulphurized by what is called heat roasting, or by being put through reverberatory furnaces. After this initial treatment the ore, which had, of course, been previously crushed and "rolled" to the fineness of sand, is dumped into the matting furnaces, where, so far as possible, the worthless ingredients are reduced to a molten state, to separate them from the metal base. The metal is then drawn off into sand cavities, similar to the drawing off of pig iron, where the metal cools and becomes copper matte. This matte usually assays from 55 to 65 per cent. of copper, besides the silver it contains. Silver-copper matte is a desirable matte. The Parrott Company, by an adaptation of the Bessemer converter process, produces a copper matte carrying only 2 per cent. of impurities. The process is a very interesting one, and probably the cheapest in use in this camp, all things considered. It is more fully treated of elsewhere. Some of the Butte companies, whose ore carries from 49 to 76 per cent. of copper, ship their product in a crude state—some to Eastern smelters, others to England and Wales. The high per cent. of copper returns a handsome profit.

THE MINES.

To give a brief, and at the same time a comprehensive, summary of a mining district as extensive as that surrounding Butte is a difficult task. For a guide-book the details should be so condensed that a tourist may not be compelled to wade through a lot of statistics which are of no interest to a transient visitor, but at the same time enough should be stated to give the traveler a correct impression of the mines, both individually and collectively. A brief abstract of the main characteristics of the geological formation of the country in which the veins are found, and an equally general description of the ores, is all that can be expected in as small a space as the limits of this work afford.

The mines of Butte can be divided into two classes, the silver and the copper bearing. The former generally have a matrix of manganese (carbonates, silicates and oxides) and quartz, impregnated with silver ores proper, zinc-blende, galena and pyrites. These ores vary in richness from 15 to 80 ounces in silver per ton; their average value may be fairly stated at from 30 to 40 ounces. Most of the silver veins also contain from \$4 to \$12 in gold per ton.



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Among the copper mines, some carry a considerable amount of silver, but in many the percentage of that metal is so small that it forms no appreciable part of the product at the smelting works. The principal copper ores are copper-glance, embescite, and pyrites. The ore as taken from the mines assays from 8 to 60 per cent. in copper. The lower grades are concentrated to a sufficiently high percentage to admit of profitable treatment by smelting. Most of the ores bear a concentration from two to two and one-half tons into one, with a comparatively small loss in the "tailings."

The geological formation of the district is granite. The copper veins occupy a belt south of the main silver ledges, but the two seem to merge together in the western and northern parts Summit Valley District. Nearly all of the copper mines were originally worked as silver-bearing, but when the water level was reached copper became the predominant metal.

There is another point to which a stranger's attention should be called. Most of the "patented" claims are 1,500 feet in length by 600 in width, or as nearly these dimensions as possible. Within the area of a claim there are usually several distinct veins which are worked through a single shaft, sunk vertically, from which "cross-cuts" are run; and from these "cross-cuts" "levels," or "drifts," are driven along the veins as they are intersected. At each point from which the cross-cuts are started "stations" are cut out to allow the transfer of ore cars from the drifts to the hoisting cages.

While attempting to convey a general idea of as many mines as there are around Butte, it is impossible to write of each and every one. The more important ones have been fully dwelt upon. The lesser ones have received due attention, so that by reference to the map and the descriptions given below, all mines of any prominence around Butte can be found, and a fair idea of their present condition obtained. In a work of this kind this seems all that should be expected.

THE LEXINGTON MINE.

In describing the Lexington mine it is necessary to include all the mining property owned, in Butte, by what is locally known as the "Lexington Company," but whose corporate name is the "Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington," of Paris, France. The reputation of the Alice, Moulton and Lexington mines first attracted the attention of capitalists to Butte. Mr. A. J. Davis originally worked the Lexington lode and some of the adjoining properties, now owned by what we will, for brevity's sake, call the Lexington Company. Most of the work which he did, however, was done on the Lexington vein. From this he took 24,000 tons of ore, the average value of which was \$55 per ton in gold and silver. Sixty-seven per cent. of this was saved by the mills then running, so that the yield was actually between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

In 1881 the "Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington" purchased the Lexington, Atlantic, Wild Pat, Allie Brown, Millsite and one-half of the Waterloo viens, all of which have since been worked through one shaft. These different veins are parallel, or nearly so, and together form a compact property. The consideration given was \$1,000,000 in cash and perquisites in the shape of stock. The main shaft is 1,000 feet deep. Stations have been cut and cross-cuts run at depths of 200, 300, 400, 500, 650, 800 and 1,000 feet. From the second, fifth and eighth stations the north cross-cuts have been opened 600 feet in length to reach the Allie Brown and Atlantic veins; and from all the stations cross-cuts have been made southerly to the Lexington. Of the south system of cross-cuts, that from the third



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station is 50 feet long; from the fourth 120 feet; from the fifth between 200 and 300; and from the 800-foot the cross-cut is 410 feet in length. The longest levels are from the 200, 300, 400, 500 and 650-foot cross-cuts, from each of which the levels aggregate 2,000 feet in length. A large amount of stoping has also been done over the different drifts. There are five shafts on the Lexington lode, and three others on the other veins, all of which are connected with the 200-foot levels. The Lexington vein is about eight feet wide. The ores occur in a matrix of quartz, and carbonate and silicate of manganese, and mainly consist of argentiferous, zinc blende, galena, pyrites, and some native and wire silver. Its average value in gold and silver is about \$45 per ton. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 to 5. The present owners have taken out over \$3,000,000 worth of ore since 1881. The surface improvements at the mine consist of a large shaft, engine, boiler-house and a complete machine shop. The engine is a powerful double cylinder, connected with a geared hoist, with a flat wire cable for the two compartments of the shaft, and is capable of working the mine to a depth of 1,200 feet. The mines are drained by two Knowles compound pumps, which have a capacity of 400 gallons per minute. There is also an air compressor which furnishes power for the Ingersoll drills and for an underground engine. There are three batteries of boilers; and two large Blake crushers at the shaft-house, where the ore is crushed coarsely before being taken to the stamps.

The Lexington Company also have one of the most complete stamp mills in the vicinity of Butte. It stands but a short distance from the main shaft, and contains two Stetefeldt roasting furnaces, having a daily capacity of 35 tons each; five drying kilns; 60 stamps; 20 combination pans; 19 settlers; 2 retorts, and a compound engine of 300 horse power. Fifty of the stamps weigh 850 pounds each, and are used on the ore which is crushed dry and carried by conveyers to the furnaces. The other ten stamps weigh 450 pounds each, and are used to crush the salt used in chloridizing. The average capacity of the mill is 65 tons of ore per day. It is run not only on ore from the company's mines, but also on custom ore.

Mr. Alfred Wartenweiler is the General Manager and Local Superintendent of the Lexington Company, and resides at the mine.

LLOYD AND HARRIS TUNNEL.

Situated southeast of the St. Lawrence mine, about half way between it and East Park street. The tunnel is 1,145 feet in length, and runs nearly at right angles to the St. Lawrence and Mountain View mines. It crosses three defined veins—the Pennsylvania, Johnstown and Little Ida. On the Pennsylvania a shaft has been sunk 100 feet, and a low-grade free-milling silver ore found. As this is in the copper belt, the ore at water level will probably prove to be similar to that in the copper veins in its vicinity.

LITTLE IDA.

(See "Lloyd and Harris Tunnel.")

THE ANACONDA.

This is the largest copper mine in Butte, and probably in the world. It is fully described under the head of Anaconda, in Deer Lodge County, where the great reduction works of the company are located. Though a little out of the proper order of things, it was thought best to join the description of the great mine with the description of the great reduction works.

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N. B.—The Oldest Commission House in Silver Bow County.

THE ROSA MINE

Is situated near the Monitor Tunnel, on the north side of Park Canyon. It is owned by Benjamin Tibby *et al.* Developments—An open cut about 25 feet long, showing one wall well defined, and a streak of decomposed ore one foot in width. A short cross-cut tunnel has also been driven to the ledge and a level driven along the vein about 100 feet. Ore—Mainly copper-bearing, with some silver.

BARUS LODGE.

Southeast of the Mountain View mine, a short distance above the railroad to the Anaconda mine; a patented claim, owned by Messrs. Tetreault & Hortie, who have been working the mine in a small way since 1883. The developments consist of a well-timbered two-compartment shaft, 250 feet in depth. Cross-cuts have been run to the veins at 100 and 250 feet deep. There are two veins on the claim, between 4 and 6 feet wide, which carry a low-grade, decomposed silver ore, containing some copper. The latter will probably prove the predominant metal when the water level is reached. There is a shaft and whim-house on the property, and a whim, by which the mine has thus far been worked.

MINNIE IRVINE MINE

Is situated about 700 feet north of the Alice mine. It was discovered in 1867 and relocated in April, 1875. It is owned by Hon. John Noyes, Mrs. C. E. Irvine, the First National Bank, *et al.*, under a United States patent. There are three veins on the claim. On the north one there is a shaft 40 feet deep. On the south vein only surface work has been done. On the middle vein a shaft has been sunk 220 feet, from which several levels have been driven. The longest at present has been run from the 150-foot station, and is about 150 feet in length. The mine has only been worked by lessees. From August, 1885, to May 1, 1886, 700 tons of ore have been raised from the mine, averaging per ton 40 ounces in silver and \$8 in gold. The ore is an argentiferous manganese and quartz, carrying pyrites and blende. The average width of the pay streak is about one foot. At the main shaft there is an engine-house and engine, with hoisting gear capable of working the mine to a depth of 300 feet. A shaft has also been sunk on the middle vein about 200 feet west of the main one to a depth of 90 feet, and one about the same distance east of the principal shaft to a depth of 30 feet.

THE AMY AND SILVERSMITH MINE

Is located north of and nearly parallel to the Moulton, although one of its veins may be a spur from the latter ledge. There are seven ledges on the claim, the three south ones being the strongest of the number and those on which the most work has been done. Stations have been cut and cross-cuts and levels have been driven at depths of 100, 200, 300 and 400 feet. Most of the ore has come from above the 200-foot level, but as the lower ones have developed new chutes have been found, and at present the mine bids fair to maintain the record it has already made, that of being one of the richest in the camp. The ore is similar to that of the Alice, Moulton and adjoining ledges, but of much higher grade. It is what is locally known as "manganese ore," which, being further interpreted, means that the gangue contains manganese in the shape of pyrolusite, psilomene and other ores of manganese. In this gangue are the silver and gold ores, but exactly in what condition the precious metals exist, the



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writer of this article is not able to state. It is probably as a sulphuret, with traces of chlorides. At all events, the Amy and Silver-smith has produced in quantity 400-ounce ore. The company have a large shaft-house, engine, boilers and hoisting gear, and are fully equipped for extensive work. Mr. John Lloyd is Superintendent of the company, and gives his personal attention to the working of the mine. The other officers are as follows: Patrick Clark, President; George W. Irvine II, Vice-President, Secretary and General Manager; M. B. Brownlee, Treasurer. This mine pays monthly dividends of \$35,000, but the company is a close corporation and apparently desires to keep its business within itself.

THE GOLDSMITH MINE

Is owned and worked by George Tong. There are two shafts upon the lode about 1,200 feet apart. The east one is about 300 feet deep, and levels have been run 150 and 250 feet in length. The west shaft is some 260 feet deep. It is the intention of Mr. Tong to sink a main shaft between the two. The ore of the Goldsmith is exceedingly rich, some of it assaying as high as 1,500 ounces in silver per ton. The lode lies northwest of the Amy and Silversmith, and but a short distance from it.

PARROT LODGE.

One of the most important copper lodes of Butte is the Parrot, situated a short distance southwest of the Anaconda shaft-house, and nearly in a line with the eastern extension of Quartz street. Discovered in 1864. The eastern part is owned by Joseph Ramsdell and the Montana Copper Company. The former is working his claim successfully; the latter are at present doing no work. The west 850 feet are owned by the Parrot Copper and Silver Company, organized in 1878, and one of the most successful companies in Butte. The claim contains two veins, both worked through the main shaft, which is 450 feet deep. From the shaft cross-cuts and levels have been driven at depths of 150, 230, 330 and 430 feet. The length of the first level is 800 feet; of the second 600; of the third 700; and of the fourth 200 feet. Most of the ore has been taken from the stopes over the first three levels. From May, 1881, to May, 1886, 350,000 tons of ore were taken from the mine, which contained about 14 per cent. of copper and a few ounces in silver per ton. The daily output of the mine during 1885 averaged 275 tons. The ore consists principally of copper glance, with pyrites and embescite. Its average width has been about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its maximum 14 feet. The main shaft has two compartments, provided with safety cages. The water is raised by a No. 6 Knowles pump. There are two other shafts on the claim, 250 feet east and 360 feet west respectively of the main one; both of which connect with the main levels. The surface improvements consist of a large and substantial shaft and engine house; a blacksmith and carpenter shop; a double cylinder 40-horse power engine and boilers; with hoisting gear, etc. One hundred and thirty men are employed at the mine. The ore is conveyed to the smelter by a tramway about half a mile long. Mr. F. Farrell, of Ansonia, Conn., is President of the company, and Mr. Benjamin Tibbey is mining superintendent.

HISTORY OF THE MONTANA COPPER COMPANY.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New York about the close of the year 1879. The controlling interest is held by Lewisohn Brothers, New York; the balance by parties inti-

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mately connected with them. The Trustees are: Daniel G. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Leonard Lewisohn, Adolph Lewisohn, Alexander Meyers and Saly Raunheim, all of New York. The latter is also agent for the Montana Copper Company in the Territory of Montana since March, 1880, up to date. Under his management the Colusa mine, hereafter described, was opened, a smelting plant built, with a capacity of producing 1,000,000 pounds of fine copper per month. The capital of the company is \$300,000, in 3,000 shares of \$100 each. The profits have never been distributed, but always re-invested in the plant and in the purchase of other mines and properties in Montana. The properties represent a value of \$1,500,000 to-day.

GROUP OF MINES AT MEADERVILLE OWNED BY MONTANA COPPER COMPANY.—Colusa lode, forming the center of this group; length, 1,975 feet; the only mine worked at present.

Hattie Harvey lode; length, 1,500 feet by 530 feet wide, surrounding the east end of the Colusa and forming its continuation east.

Leonard lode; length, 1,348 feet by 472 feet wide. Bully Boy lode; length, 1,491 feet by 499 feet wide. Chico lode; length, 1,491 feet by 307 feet wide. All situated north of Colusa and Hattie Harvey, running west to east.

Right Bower fraction; about 350 feet long.

Liquidator lode; about 400 feet long. Hoodoo Extension fraction; about 406 feet long. Irene lode; about 500 feet long. All situated north of the west end of Colusa and covering its boundaries.

Wayton lode; about 500½ feet long by 300 feet wide. One-half of Piccolo lode; about 1,505 feet long by 590 feet wide. Gambetta lode; the east 1,010 feet long. Bettie lode; 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide. Situated south of and partly adjoining the Colusa.

Placer claim, Montana Copper Company's; about 600 by 2,660 feet, 40 acres. Placer claim, Raunheim's; about 660 by 2,660 feet, 40 acres. Placer claim, Raunheim's; about 1,330 by 660 feet, 20 acres. Homestead placer claim, Raunheim's; about 45 acres. Total, 145 acres. All situated east and adjoining the group of mines referred to above.

Ironside lode; 1,500 by 600 feet.

GROUP AT THE PARROT LOPE.—Two claims, patented. Original Parrott; lot 45, A and B; each 200 feet in length.

PLANT.—Connected by a tramway 1,360 feet long with the main shaft of the Colusa mine, the ores are carried to the mill at an expense of one-twelfth of a dollar per ton. The plant consists of—

Six reverberatory matting furnaces.

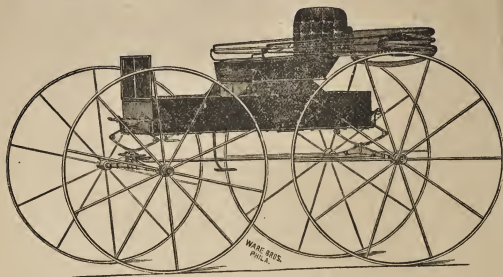
One 40-ton water-jacket furnace.

Ten reverberatory calcining furnaces and two double reverberatory calcining furnaces; capacity in 24 hours, 84 tons.

All other necessary buildings, such as warehouses, assay offices, offices, a dwelling house, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, large stable, grain house, ore houses with crusher, store houses for concentrates, coal sheds, coke sheds, roast-heaps, etc., are provided liberally. The mill has a concentrating capacity of 125 tons per diem, is provided with jigs, frue vanners, two 40-horse power boilers, crushers and rolls. The capacity of the plant is 800,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of fine copper per month.

The running and keeping mine in proper condition, necessary sinking not below the 500-foot level at Colusa, can be contracted at \$4 per ton of fair ore, averaging 14 per cent. copper; parties being willing

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to contract delivery to plant at the rate of 9,000 tons per month for a period of five years.

The concentrating costs five-eighths of a dollar per ton; calcining and smelting into a matte of 60 per cent. fine, assay can be contracted at \$9.50 per ton of matte.

Fuel at present is yet \$8 per ton of A 1 coal, and wood \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cord, the price of which is expected to be reduced materially within a year. The cost of fuel for calcining the ores and smelting it is about \$15 per ton of 65 per cent matte at present.

THE COLUSA MINE.—The character of the ores of the great copper belt at Butte has been so often described that it is dispensed with here. The Colusa lode may properly be divided in four different ore chutes, one chute east carrying one ounce of silver to one per cent. copper; extending east from the Hattie Harvey shaft, another chute is found carrying one-half ounce silver to one per cent. of copper; between the Discovery shaft and around the main shaft of the Colusa another chute of copper ore tributary to the Liquidator shaft and mine, and still another chute of copper ore west, tributary to the West Colusa shaft. Explorations between the Liquidator chute and West Colusa shaft show the continuance of the vein and the ore between these last two chutes; it is the same continuance with the two other chutes east. The ore at present in sight all over the Colusa lode, above the 400-foot level, is estimated by several experienced mining men to be above 500,000 tons, of a fair grade, and averaging 14 per cent. copper and above. In the east end of the copper-silver chute of the Hattie Harvey the 400-foot level, as well as the 500-foot level, show the existence of an enormous ore body of copper-silver ore, carrying a large amount of iron, which will make excellent smelting ore for the water-jacket furnaces; the 400-foot level and 500 foot level have not yet been developed enough to show the entire length of the ore body; so far as traced it is a strong vein for a length of 340 feet. The 600 and 800-foot levels have just been started, but owing to the unfortunate break of the Worthington pump in use, work had to be suspended. The indications for the continuance of the ore bodies to the depth are indeed very promising. On the 600-foot level near the shaft ore is already in sight. On the 160 and 200-foot levels a good deal of stoping has been done, but some ore is left bearing a fair grade of copper. Between the Discovery shaft and main shaft, below the 260-foot level, a nice body of rich shipping ore (35 per cent. copper), and bodies of other fair smelting ore are left. The 400-foot level west of main shaft gives a stoping ground 60 feet long and 75 feet high, from 4 to 6 feet wide of ore assaying about 18 per cent. copper and 8 to 10 ounces in silver per ton. It is excellent smelting ore. The same ore extends down to the 500-foot level, and from the bottom of the latter apparently to further depth, which future explorations in the 600 and 800-foot levels will doubtless prove. The center chute, tributary to the Liquidator shaft, shows a tremendous ore body from 100 feet of the surface down to the 300-foot level, for an uninterrupted distance so far of 340 feet in length, averaging 15 to 16 per cent. of copper, with also a fair amount of copper glance (cu. 2-S.) A portion of 175 feet of ground adjoining, owned by W. A. Clark, on the same vein, produced within three years about 30,000,000 pounds of fine copper. Above the 300-foot level and its explorations to a depth of 450 feet shows the continuance of this ore body. This is also shown as mentioned above in the eastern part of the Colusa. The 300-foot level of this Liquidator chute, which is the same level as the 260-foot level east, and the same level as the 400-foot west, opens a strong vein of from 18 to 20 feet, but is widening out considera-

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bly in drifting west towards the ore bodies of the West Colusa shaft. (The difference in elevation between the West Colusa shaft and the East Colusa shaft is 140 feet in favor of the former.) The ore bodies, so far as opened near the West Colusa shaft, extend from 100 feet below the surface to the 400-foot level (the 260-foot level of the East Colusa), developed for a distance of 440 feet in length. The ledge varies from 25 to 65 feet wide, in fact may be wider yet, as no south walls have been encountered. A strong vein of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet copper glance and shipping ore (above 30 per cent.) has so far been traced along the drift from the winze, between the 200 and 300 foot levels, 52 feet high, 90 feet long; the same is traced in the 300-foot level, and will doubtless show up in the 400-foot level after the same has been opened fully. The other ores average from 12 to 18 per cent. in copper in the drifts. All the different chutes are connected and can be worked through the main shaft of the Colusa. The ores on the dump are estimated to be about 18,000 tons, averaging 14 per cent copper.

Length of levels, not counting the numerous cross-cuts:

East of Discovery shaft, 160-foot level, 1,160 feet.

East of Discovery shaft, 260-foot level, 1,280 feet; connected with West Colusa.—

East of Discovery shaft, 400-foot level, 1,160 feet.

East of Discovery shaft, 500-foot level, 1,040 feet.

West of Discovery shaft, 260-foot level, (400-foot level), 960 feet; southern drift.

West of Liquidator shaft, 260-foot level, (400-foot level), 400 feet; northern drift.

Near West Colusa chute, 200-foot level, 360 feet.

Near West Colusa chute, 300-foot level, 400 feet.

East from main shaft Colusa, 800-foot level, 175 feet.

West from main shaft Colusa, 800-foot level, 180 feet.

East from main shaft Colusa, 600-foot level, 97 feet.

West from main shaft Colusa, 100-foot level, 113 feet.

The Colusa mine is yet in its infancy. It is sincerely to be regretted that, for reasons unknown to us, development has not been carried forward on a large scale. It would have opened one of the richest, if not the biggest, copper mines in Montana.

THE GAMBETTA MINE is only sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and the prospects are that it will prove to be a copper-silver mine. Indications so far are very promising, and ore with 12 to 18 per cent. in copper and one ounce silver to the per cent. of copper has already been found. The vein is small as yet. The other mines are not opened and will not be worked for the present.

NIGHTINGALE.

Situated about 500 feet north of the Gagnon mine. A patented claim, owned by D. W. Ross. M. A. Shippen, *et al.* Developments—One shaft 35 feet deep; and one 50 feet. The ore occurs in a manganese gangue, and consists of some silver glance with galena and blende. The pay streak is about ten inches wide, and carries 50 ounces in silver per ton.

NAOMA.

Situated south of the North Star mine, near the northern limits of Independence district; owned by John McLaggan. Shaft 60 feet deep, from which a cross-cut has been run to the vein, and some drifting done.

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CORINTHIAN LODE.

Situated about one-half mile north of the old town of Silver Bow; discovered January, 1883; owned by L. L. Thayer, Paul Davis, Mrs. Lydia Irvine, *et al.* Not patented. Developments—A shaft 40 feet deep. Carries a free-milling silver ore. Worked at present under lease.

DEL MONTE.

Situated just east of the Golden Rule; owned by A. J. Davis. Developments—A shaft 40 feet deep. The ore is free milling and assays about 50 ounces in silver per ton, and contains also some gold.

BLUE JAY LODE.

Located north of the old Lexington mill and about 500 feet south of the Parrot shaft house; owned by Col. J. C. C. Thornton; patented in 1881. Two veins on the claim, about ten feet apart. On the south one a shaft has been sunk 100 feet deep, and some drifting done on the vein. The ore is a silver-copper ore, assaying about 40 ounces in silver per ton.

THE ALICE MINING COMPANY

Can be properly called the pioneer company of Butte. Some other ledges may claim priority of discovery, but the organization of the Alice Company was the most important feature in silver mining ventures of any in the vicinity, and was the first to attract the attention of outside capitalists. A full description of the work done by the company would require more space than the limits of this work afford, so what has been accomplished can be only briefly mentioned. The Alice mine was bought by the Walker Brothers, of Salt Lake City, in 1876, when it was only developed by a shaft 30 feet deep. These gentlemen erected a 20-stamp mill, and sunk the main shaft to a depth of 500 feet before the company was incorporated. They now own all, or portions of, thirteen (13) claims in the immediate vicinity of the Alice, among the most important of which are the Magna Charta and Valdemere, all of which are on what was originally taken up as the Rainbow lode, which also covers the Moulton and Rising Star claims. Within the limits of these claims are three veins, known as the north, middle and south. The Alice claim is 1,183 feet long by 550 feet wide. Directly east of that is the Fraction lode (generally known as "Clark's Fraction"), 218 feet in length, upon which is a shaft 400 feet deep, from which four levels have been run, at depths of one, two, three and four hundred feet. Adjoining the Fraction on the east is the Magna Charta claim, 1,500 feet in length, and next to that comes the Valdemere, 300 feet long. The other claims are nearly parallel to the ones mentioned and adjoining them. The main shaft of the Alice mine is 1,000 feet deep, and is 13 feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in the clear, divided into three compartments (two cages and a ladder and pump way). Cross-cuts from the shaft have been driven at intervals of 100 feet. From these cross-cuts levels have been run on the different veins. The longest is 1,200 feet and the shortest about 400 feet long. At a depth of 200 feet there is a cross-cut run to the Curry, 1,000 feet in length. This vein is producing good ore, similar to that of the Alice and Magna Charta. The main shaft on the latter claim is 700 feet deep, and from it cross-cuts and levels have been driven as upon the Alice. The Valdemere shaft is not so deep as those on the Alice and Magna Charta, but has produced oxidized ore, which has facilitated the milling of the ore

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from the deeper levels on other parts of the lode. Throughout the length of the property above mentioned the three veins are continuous, although on the Alice claim there are several veins that unite and form a "bonanza" of 50 feet in width and 100 feet long on the 400-foot level. During the year 1885 35,000 tons of ore from the mines owned by the company, which produced \$1,175,167.59, calculated by the old standard of \$1.29 per ounce, from which \$125,000 was paid in dividends. At the Alice mine the company has, in addition to the boilers, engines and hoisting gear necessary for working the mine to a depth of at least 1,500 feet, and has also one of the most powerful Cornish pumps in Butte, and an Ingersoll straight-line air compressor and Ingersoll drills of the latest pattern. In connection with the mines are two stamp-mills, one carrying 60 and the other 20 stamps, with Howell and White roasting furnaces for chloridizing and roasting the ore. One hundred tons of ore are crushed per day, and is similar to that of the other silver ore of the district already alluded to. Mr. Joseph R. Walker, of Salt Lake, is President of the company, and Mr. W. E. Hall the Superintendent. Everything about the Alice mine and the other properties belonging to the company is now in first-class shape. The buildings, machinery, etc., cannot be excelled.

CLARK'S COLUSA.

The Original Lode mining claim, of Butte, which has produced so much copper, and has greatly added to the renown of this section, has a most worthy representative in Clark's Colusa, which is situated immediately between the Montana Colusa and the West Colusa. Its returns are very large, being more than 1,000,000 pounds of pure copper per month, while enough ore is shipped in its natural state to increase the aggregate by 25 per cent. Until recently operations were confined to levels above the 440-foot, in which there is ore enough in sight to keep the smelter running for two years to come. The smelter has a capacity of 150 tons per day, and is a marvel of economy and labor-saving appliances. The ore taken from the ledge is of the same general character as that hoisted from the other shafts on the vein, with the exception that it carries a higher percentage of metal and contains less arsenic. It is of the sulphide order, with some iron pyrites and quartz, although as a rule it is remarkably clean and particularly adapted to concentration, reducing in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore to one of concentrates. The ore is hoisted in three classes—smelting, concentrating and shipping—and the amount now on the dump is estimated at about 25,000 tons, averaging from 14 to 17 per cent. of copper, all of which will be concentrated. Above the 360-foot level the shaft has lately been sunk to a depth of 440 feet, from which cross-cuts have been run. The arrangement of the entire plant is such that nothing is wasted, either in material or labor, as much of the latter being performed by machinery as is possible, while everything is as complete as money and the latest improvements and designs can make it. The works are now run to their fullest capacity, and the product is probably larger than that of any plant of like size in the country, while there is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that in an economic point of view the expenses are reduced to the lowest possible sum consistent with the good results obtained. With the increase contemplated in the reducing capacity, and the large amount of ore, both on the dump—estimated at 25,000 tons—and in the mine, the future of Clark's Colusa as a heavy copper producer is unclouded.

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THE GAGNON.

This is one of the first worked copper-silver mines in the district, and although one of the smallest, being only about 300 feet in length, it is regarded as one of the most productive and valuable mining properties in the district. It is developed by a 600-foot shaft and the usual complement of cross-cuts and drifts. Its daily output is about 30 tons of ore, carrying all the way from 6 to 12 per cent. copper and from \$40 to \$100 in silver, which is hauled to the Colorado smelter, about two miles distant, for treatment. The Gagnon is near the northern boundary of the city limits. The property has paid \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 to its owners, and bids fair to continue its usual yield of wealth. Some time ago it passed into the hands of Colonel J. C. C. Thornton, who afterwards pooled it with the Colorado Smelter, receiving in return a certain amount of stock in each. It is excellently managed by Mr. Goodale, Superintendent of the Colorado Company's concentrator and mines.

THE BLUEBIRD MINE.

This great mine is situated in the southwestern part of Independence District, near the town of Burlington, and about three miles west of Butte. Recent developments place it among the first, if not as the very first, great silver producing property in this unrivaled mineral district. The owners, Messrs. Ferdinand Van Zandt & Co., have systematically developed the lode until they have proved its extent and value beyond the shadow of a doubt. The main shaft is down 400 feet. From this cross-cuts have been run to the vein at depths of 100 feet apart, and from these levels have been driven on the vein. At the 200 foot cross-cut a level has been driven west 550 feet, where it connects with an adit tunnel that has been run on the vein from the west. A drift over 350 feet in length has been driven east from the shaft at the same depth, making a total of 900 feet of developments upon the vein. Besides the main, or present working shaft, three others have been sunk upon the lode, 100, 200, and 400 feet deep, respectively. These shafts clearly demonstrate the continuity of the lode for a distance of 1,300 feet along the surface of the property. For this entire distance the ore body averages at least 15 feet wide, and assays 45 ounces in silver, and from \$3 to \$4 in gold per ton. Two hundred feet southwest of the present main shaft a three-compartment shaft is being sunk, which will be the working shaft of the mine. At the depth of 100 feet a cross-cut was run toward the lode, but before reaching it a new and heretofore unknown vein of ore, 12 feet in width, and assaying $37\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in silver, was struck on the 16th of July. Another cross-cut is being run from the 200 foot station to connect with the levels in the main workings. Messrs. Van Zandt & Co. have ordered, through Mr. R. C. Ames, of the Utah and Montana Machinery Company, a double-gear engine and a complete hoisting and pumping apparatus, of sufficient power to sink 1,000 feet upon the mine and to raise 500 tons of ore per day. They have also ordered all the necessary apparatus for lighting their mine and mill with electricity.

With the foresight and the exercise of that sound common sense which distinguish successful mining men, Messrs. Van Zandt & Co. first determined the extent, permanence and value of their mine before building a mill to work their ores. Having proven all these by systematic and thorough developments, and knowing they have virtually a virgin mine of great value in their property, they are now erecting a 70-stamp mill, the largest dry crusher in the world, which,



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in design, completeness of machinery, convenience, and finish is unequalled by any other silver ore mill in the country. The works are being put up near the old town of Rucker, on Silver Bow Creek, about half a mile from the mine. They will be provided with all the modern appliances for drying, roasting, and chloridizing ore. A side track has been laid from the line of the Utah & Northern Railway, which runs upon the opposite side of the creek to the mill. The works will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and will probably be in operation by next November. Messrs. Van Zandt & Co., who are not only eminently thorough and practical mining men, but withal are genial, cultivated, whole-souled gentlemen, deserve great credit for their energy and perseverance in developing their property, and for their enterprise in building such magnificent works. Butte has room for more just such men, and has mines awaiting their advent.

This mention of the great Bluebird mine and mill would be incomplete if we omitted to record the Christian work of Mrs. Van Zandt, the estimable wife of Mr. F. Van Zandt, one of the owners of this fine property. This lady, appreciating the wants of the miner and daily laborer, and knowing that in the absence of a home and home influences they are tempted to idle their time away in unprofitable places, and feeling assured that if a quiet room and interesting reading matter were offered them, their leisure hours would be better employed, actuated by true Christian charity, erected, at her own expense, a fine roomy building, which she furnished with all necessary articles, and keeps supplied with books, periodicals and papers, and placed the same at the disposal of the employes of the Bluebird mine and mill—a noble act of a noble woman. She is the first lady in Montana, and, if we are not mistaken, the first in the West, who, single-handed and alone, has built and supplied a reading room for the benefit of others. May it ever remain as a monument to her disinterested benevolence and her noble womanly virtues.

THE MOULTON MINE

Adjoins the Alice on the west, and, like it and the Rising Star, still farther west, is on the old Rainbow lode, which has proved to be one of the strongest fissure veins near Butte, and, for that matter, in Montana. Many of the minor veins in the immediate vicinity of the Alice and Moulton are merely spurs from the main lode, but for that reason should not be condemned, for it is a well-known fact that off-shoots from main ledges are sometimes richer than the main ledges, though not as continuous. The Moulton Mining Company own not only the Frank Moulton claim, but also the Poser, which adjoins the Valdemere on the east, and one-quarter of the Paymaster claim, a short distance south of the Moulton. Most of the work done by the company has been on the Frank Moulton. The main shaft is 700 feet deep. From this cross-cuts have been run to the four different veins which are contained within the limits of the claim, and levels have been driven on all, but not in every instance have they been continued on each vein for any great length. The best paying vein is the Silver Safe, the other three being known as the North, Center and Main. Levels at depths of one, two, three, four and five hundred feet have been driven on some of the veins the whole length of the claim—1,466 feet—and lower levels are being run. Stopping is being carried on over the different drifts. On the Poser the main shaft is 200 feet deep, and levels have been run at distances of 80, 150 and 200 feet apart. Less work has been done on the Paymaster than on the Moulton and Poser, but sufficient to demonstrate that it will, with further development, prove a valuable piece of property. Forty thousand tons of

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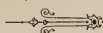
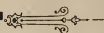
ore have been taken from the company's property, which has averaged from 40 to 50 ounces in silver per ton. Nine dividends of \$30,000 each have been declared. The hoisting machinery at the Moulton consists of a 75 horse power engine and two drums for wire rope. There is also a Cornish pump, having a 12-inch water column and an 8-inch stroke, capable of throwing 500 gallons of water per minute. The Moulton mill has 40 stamps, 2 Blake Rock crushers, 2 Oxland roasters, 15 combination amalgamating pans, 8 settlers, and has a capacity of 45 tons of ore per day, which are in part produced from the company's property and in part from custom ores. The mill is conveniently located near the mine, and the power is furnished by a 250-horse power engine. A machine shop and assay office are connected with the works. Mr. Joseph K. Clark is the Superintendent, and the success of the company is mainly due to his able management.

OTHER MINES.

The foregoing is but a partial list of the mines of the camp, though it includes most of the leading producers. It would be impossible to give, in a work of this character, a complete description of all the mines. The accompanying map, however, gives the name and the location of every mine of the camp patented to January 1, 1886. For this reason they are not enumerated in detail. This map of mining claims is a reduced copy of Messrs. Kornberg & Hoff's large map of the surveyed mining claims of Summit Valley and Independence Mining Districts. It shows all the lode and placer claims for which patents have been applied for up to January 1, 1886. The number is 695. Most of the claims are taken under the United States Mineral Act of May 10, 1872, and therefore the lode claims are mostly 1,500 feet along the vein by 600 feet in width. There are a few lode claims held under titles as old as twenty years, and several of the most important were taken up before the Mineral Act of 1872 came into operation. These lodes were taken by 200 foot claims along the vein east and west of the discovery. The discoverer was allowed one claim for discovery and No. 1 on one side thereof. The rest of the claims were then pre-empted by different individuals to the number of five on each side of the discovery, making in all 2,200 feet to each lode. The Parrot, Gagnon, Original, Colusa and Gambetta are among the most prominent lodes thus acquired. The land offices require surveys of claims to be in the form of trapezoids, and that accounts for the apparent confusion by the overlapping of the survey lines, but where this appears the older locations take precedence and claim the conflicting area. The map, besides the Original townsite, shows most of the addition to Butte City. The smaller additions had to be omitted on account of the crowded condition of the map. The heavy black line represents the Utah & Northern Railway to the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines, and has been surveyed as far as the Alice mine and will probably be built to that point before long. The original map was a very correct one, but in spite of this it will be observed that there are several unimportant errors in the numbering of the claims, etc. This was unavoidable, as the engraver had to work from a very small photograph, in which many of the figures were not distinct, and we could not allow him time for correcting the same.


One of the most pronounced evidences of the confidence which the business and mining people of Butte have in the richness and permanence of the mines of the city and vicinity is found in this list of patented mines. When it is understood that there are 695 patented mining claims in Summit Valley and contiguous mining districts; that it costs at least \$750 to procure a patent for a claim, and that

SCHMIDT & GAMER, Centennial Brewery

—  **DEPOT**  —

317 Main Street, - Butte, Mont.

Guckenheimer, '76 and 78 'McBreyer Whisky;
Sayers and Hennessy Brandy;
DeKayper's Holland Gin, and
Wines of all the Standard Brands.

 The Brewery is situated $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile southwest of city limits.

Albemarle House,

West Granite St., BUTTE, M. T.

Parties desirous of having a quiet
home in a first-class brick can be
accommodated.

Rooms kept in the Best of Order.

PRICES MODERATE.

MRS. L. J. SCOTT, Prop.

\$521,250 have been expended in perfecting titles to these claims, it will be admitted that the faith of the people in the stability of mining properties here cannot be questioned. While many of these patented claims are but prospects, more or less encouraging, a large number of them are worked with profit and pay handsome dividends to owners.

SILVER MILLS AND SMELTERS.

The following are the names of the stamp mills, with number of stamps:

Mills.	Stamps.
Alice.....	80
Lexington.....	60
Moulton.....	40
Silver Bow.....	30
Centennial, rollers, capacity.....	20
Dexter.....	15
Old Lexington.....	10
Clipper.....	10
Total.....	265

To these must now be added the Bluebird mill, in course of erection, with 60 stamps, making a grand total of 325 stamps.

Although these mills are run at their full capacity and treat over 300 tons of ore each day, they are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the ore producers, and many mines are unworked by reason of a lack of proper facilities for reducing their output.

SMELTERS.

The following list includes the smelting and matting furnaces:

Smelters.	Capacity in tons.
Colorado.....	200
Montana.....	200
Clark's Colusa.....	100
Bell.....	100
Parrot.....	300
Liquidator Concentrator.....	100
Butte Smelting Company.....	250

The cost of concentrating copper ores at the works here is about \$1 per ton; cost of roasting, \$3@3.50 per ton; cost of matting, about \$7 per ton. Free milling silver ores are worked at custom mills for from \$10 to \$15 per ton. The great cost of salt laid down at the mills is a serious obstacle to the development of mining properties. The several mills use 833 tons per month, or about 10,000 tons of salt per year.

BUTTE'S OUTPUT.

Butte has been producing more metals than any camp upon earth. The increase in its output has been something marvelous. Conservative estimates of the output of the camp for 1885 place it as follows:

Anaconda mine, copper....	\$ 3,560,000
Other copper ores, shipped East.....	3,048,800
Matte and tailings, copper.....	2,000,000
Silver ore shipped East.....	750,000
Bullion, by express.....	6,000,000
Total.....	\$15,358,800

HIGHT & FAIRFIELD,
• JEWELERS •
— AND —
WATCH & DEALERS.

AGENTS FOR THE
HOWARD AND WALTHAM WATCHES.

We furnish any grade of movement in Gold, Silver, Filled or Nickel Cases. Owing to recent reduction at the factories we are able to give greater value for the money than at any time since the manufacture of these goods commenced. In

DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY

We have the latest obtainable novelties.

ARTISTIC GOODS IN

*Brooches, Ear Rings, Collar Buttons,
Scarf Pins and Rings,*

Ornamented with Diamonds and other precious stones.

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Goods,

Elegantly put up in Satin, Plush and Leather Cases.

Especial attention is called to our line of

CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ JEWELRY.

We deal largely in Field and Opera Glasses, also in Magnifying Glasses and Compasses for Prospectors. Fine Scissors, Wostenholm Pocket Knives and Razors. Repair everything that belongs to the Watch and Jewelry trade.

HIGHT & FAIRFIELD,
Lizzie Block. Cor. Main and Park Streets, Butte, Mont.

These figures are derived from the actual shipments. There were shipped from Butte during 1885, 218,111 tons of copper ore, 12,455 tons of matte and tailings, and 523 tons of silver ore. The Pacific Express has carried out of the camp, for the year, 375,000 pounds of bullion—gold and silver—or more than 1,000 pounds a day. This places the camp in the front of precious metal producing camps of the world—leading Leadville by nearly \$3,000,000. The present outlook of the mines warrants the assertion that the output of silver and copper for Butte for the year 1886 will reach \$25,000,000.

GUIDE TO BUTTE.

Instead of going into a detailed description of Butte and its attractions, we have determined to put the matter rather in the shape usually chosen for guide and hand books, to which this work aspires, except that matters are more fully treated than usually in such works. This plan will be found the more satisfactory to our readers, and will give a better and more comprehensive idea of the camp than would any other plan. The city proper is situated on a gently sloping hillside with southern aspect, and is surrounded with beautiful scenery. The name is derived from a mount now known as the "Big Butte," which is located just north of the original town. The main range of the Rocky Mountains is only about ten miles away, and it makes a curve from east to south and then west, leaving a circular basin, bordered by foothills. Half a mile distant is the creek, and the town being located over one hundred feet above it, the people are freed from all miasmatic influences, and enjoy the bracing mountain air. The delicacy of the hillside on which it is built makes a natural drainage, and thus Butte is one of the healthiest cities in the world.

Rich placers were discovered in the vicinity of Butte early in 1864, and in August of the same year the first mining district was formed, with William Allison, President, and G. O. Humphreys, Recorder. In the fall of 1864, the old town of Butte was located on Town Gulch and its name given as above stated. The first saw mill was soon after erected by Thomas H. O'Connor. In 1864 George W. Newkirk came in from Alder Gulch, and at that time, he states, there was not a house on the present Butte townsite, and he, Dennis Leary, T. C. Porter, and the Humphrey Brothers built one on Quartz street, and it is still standing, being a portion of the Girton House. In 1869, becoming disgusted, they sold it to Mr. Girton for \$100, and threw in a lot that is now valued at \$12,000. In 1867 Joseph Ramsdell struck the Parrot, and in the fall of the same year, a smelter, of which all traces have disappeared, was built to work the ore. David N. Upton, who arrived in September, 1866, says: "There were no buildings where the townsite is now, but in Buffalo Gulch, near Centerville, there were about forty men and five women, and they thought they had the biggest town in the mountains. They were placer mining there with rockers, and did pretty well. In the spring of 1867 the Butte townsite was laid out, and at one time the population reached 500. Then the placers gave out, and nearly everybody left, and the town did not get lively again until 1875, when Farlin struck the Travona. He has stayed with the camp, bought about twenty quartz claims, and has enough placer ground to last for ten years. The past summer he cleaned up a good sum. John Noyes came to Butte in August, 1866, and has for many years been the partner of David Upton. Both men are now wealthy. In 1866 the Noyes & Upton mining ditch, twelve miles long, was built by Mr. Noyes at a cost of

INSURANCE.

SECURITY.

INDEMNITY.

GEORGE F. MARSH,

Fire, Life ~~and~~ Accident Insurance Agent,

BUTTE CITY, . . . MONTANA.

*Over \$165,000,000.00 Available Assets represented in the
Strongest Companies in existence.*

CHRIS. WEIDEMAN,

Meaderville, Silver Bow Co., Mont.

Dealer in Groceries,

....AND....

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Wines. Liquors and Cigars.

WILLIAM STOLTE,

Silver Bow Hotel,

SILVER BOW, . . . MONTANA.

— DEALER IN —

General Merchandise,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.

\$20,000. During the same year the lower mining ditch was built by Humphrey Brothers. Early in 1867 the upper ditch was brought in by the same firm. All of these are still in use. In 1867 Butte was at its height as a placer camp, and in 1868 it began to decline. In 1869 the comparative failure of the water supply caused many to leave, and in leaving they sold their claims to those who remained, and thus the placers fell into the hands of a few. From 1869 to 1874 there was a steady decrease in population, and there was a general fear that it would be virtually abandoned. There were, however, some who had faith. They knew that there were quartz veins here. The Original, located two years previously, had been sunk seventy-five feet, the Parrott and locators had been represented faithfully in the belief that a process would be discovered by which their property would be made valuable. After a time even the most hopeful became despondent. Repeated efforts to work lodes, since famous, were made and failed. In 1868 Dennis Leary and T. C. Porter erected a copper smelter in Town Gulch, but it was a failure, as was one erected two years earlier by Joseph Ramsdell and William Parks. In 1868 the Hendrie mill, now the Lexington, was built for the reduction of gold-bearing ores, but it was a failure, like its predecessors, and many attempts that followed it. During all this time the population was decreasing until the latter part of 1874, when it reached its lowest point.

The law of Congress that all quartz claims unrepresented for one year should revert to the United States was about to go into effect. Under the same statute the 1st of January, 1875, was the date under which unrepresented claims could be relocated. In the fall of 1874 W. L. Farlin, one of Butte's earliest residents, who had been absent for some time, suddenly returned. During his absence he had been in Idaho, and while there he had learned the value of the ores of the black ledges, specimens of which he had taken with him. On his return Mr. Farlin visited the hills for the supposed purpose of prospecting, but he said nothing, but on the last night of the year he quietly placed his relocation notice on the Travona and several other mines that have since proved valuable. The news that the black ledges of Butte were rich in silver spread with wonderful rapidity, and people began to flock in from all quarters. Old claims were relocated and new ones made, among the latter being the La Plata, Burlington, Late Acquisition, Alice, Great Republic and many other producers. The result was inevitable. The town began to populate rapidly. In 1867 Butte had a population of 350; at the end of 1875 it had 4,000; in 1880, 9,000, and the present population is estimated at 23,000. In the summer of 1875 John Howe & Co. began the erection of the Centennial mill, the first one, the Dexter mill of ten stamps, having been completed, and these were followed in rapid succession by the splendid mills and smelters of the Parrot, the Colorado, the Alice, the Lexington, the Moulton, the Montana, the Bell, the Clark and others, to say nothing of the magnificent Anaconda, and the town is rapidly growing and prospering.

DAVIS & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE

Grocers & Tea Dealers

Liquors, Cigars, Oils, Flasks & Lamp Chimneys,

East Park St., cor. Arizona, BUTTE, MONT.

Butte Meat Market.

HENRY NICKEL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH MEATS,

Sausage of all kinds.

272 MAIN STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA.

WILLIAM MATTHES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER

Dealer in Live Stock.

Silver Bow, Silver Bow County, Mont.

BUTTE AS A COMMERCIAL POINT.

Such industries as we have just described call into requisition the services of a large number of men, and demand the expenditure of large sums of money for supplies. All this necessarily makes Butte a very considerable commercial point. As already stated, Butte and its sister town of Anaconda, to which it gives life and sustenance by feeding its great works from the mine of the same name, last year gave the Union Pacific Railway ONE-TENTH of the total business of the system. The following tables, kindly furnished us by the Union Pacific authorities, give the amount of freight that was handled at the Butte depot during 1885. These figures speak in stronger terms than any mere language could :

FORWARDED.

Forwarded.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nature of Shipment.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ore.....	59,980	218,111	158,131	.....
Matte and tailings.....	11,315	12,455	140	.....
Lumber, timber.....	528	1,013	485	.....
Miscellaneous.....	432	559	127	.....
Silver ore.....	.....	523	523	.....
Stone and brick.....	72	442	370	.....
Groceries.....	253	350	97	.....
Hardware, iron.....	482	301	.....	181
Machinery, castings.....	47	217	170	.....
Furniture, etc.....	100	196	96	.....
Provisions.....	68	195	127	.....
Wines and liquors.....	276	161	.....	115
Fruits and vegetables.....	48	147	99	.....
Oats, etc.....	27	122	95	.....
Hides and tallow.....	41	111	70	.....
Salt.....	30	95	65	.....
Drugs, paints, etc.....	118	88	.....	30
Wagons, etc.....	66	85	19	.....
Flour mill stuff.....	93	85	.....	8
Dry goods, etc.....	57	64	7	.....
Hay.....	23	63	40	.....
Plaster and cement.....	1½	55	54½	.....
Wool, pelts, etc.....	20	34	14	.....
Steel rails, etc.....	3	16	13	.....
Hogs, etc.....	14	4	.....	10
Horses and mules.....	5	3	.....	2
Pig iron.....	.....	½	½	.....
Coke.....	2	¼	.....	1¾
Coal.....	11	156	145	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	161,388	347¾
Total increase, 11 months.....	.....	.....	\$161,040¼	.....

CALIFORNIA
BREWERY SALOON
LIENEMANN & SCHMIDT,

PROPRIETORS.

Nos. 8 and 10 East Broadway,
BUTTE, MONTANA.

....AGENTS FOR....

Wm. J. Lemp's Celebrated St. Louis
Lager Beer.

LAMMERHART & CO.
CENTRAL MARKET

No. 11 East Broadway.

Wholesale AND Retail Butchers.

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Sausage, and
Game in Season, to supply any demand.

BEEF KEPT IN REFRIGERATOR.

**What you don't see ask for. Partrons supplied anywhere in
the City and vicinity at living rates.**

•

RECEIPTS.

Received.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nature of Shipment.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Lumber, etc.....	25,559	26,903 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,344 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Coal.....	7,365 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,627 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,262 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wood.....	1,738 $\frac{1}{2}$	129,454 $\frac{1}{2}$	102,052 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt.....	8,745	9,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oats, etc.....	3,787 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,920	2,132 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Coke.....	2,103	5,323 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,220 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Groceries.....	2,457	3,720 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,264 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stone and Brick.....	1,915 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,594 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,679 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Miscellaneous.....	2,423	3,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,069 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hay.....	2,271	3,397	1,126	
Hardware, etc.....	2,301	2,416	115	
Agricultural Implements.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Flour, etc.....	1,733	2,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	402 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fruits and Vegetables..	2,226	2,093 $\frac{1}{2}$		132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Provisions.....	1,146	1,706	560	
Wines and Liquors.....	1,101	1,592 $\frac{3}{4}$	491 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Machinery, etc.....	806	1,547 $\frac{1}{2}$	741 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Drugs, Glass, etc.....	1,159 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cement, Plaster, etc.....	742 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,093 $\frac{1}{2}$	351	
Furniture, etc.....	423	881	458	
Dry Goods, etc.....	487.1-10	723	235.9-10	
Wagons, etc.....	218.7-10	215		3.7-10
Hogs.....	66	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wheat.....	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	41	19 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Cattle.....	3	36	33	
Copper ore.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Steel rails.....	90	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver ore.....		9	9	
Horses and Mules.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Hides and Tallow.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wool and Pelts.....		3-10	3-10	
Bullion and Lead.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$		5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total.....			42,538 $\frac{1}{2}$	208.9-20
Total increase 11 months.....			42,330	1-20.

AMUSEMENTS.

In Butte thus far there is but one place of legitimate amusement, but that is an honor to the city and a credit to the intelligence of her people—the Grand Opera House. It is located on West Broadway, near Academy street, is of red brick, two stories high, and the front is ornamented by a neat portico. It is 54 feet in width and about 35 in height. The ground floor, in addition to the main entrance, contains two store rooms. The main entrance is 9 by 25 feet. The auditorium is 54 by 70, and the height 35 feet. It is divided into orchestra and dress circles, the first containing 182 and the latter 280

BUTTE CITY
SAMPLING MILL,

F. H. SHEPHERD, Agent.

Ores Carefully Sampled and Assayed
and Bought at Highest Market Rates.

AGENCY OF THE
Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company.

OFFICE AND WORKS:
EAST OF SILVER BOW MILLS.


THOMAS T. BAKER,
U S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

JOS. H. HARPER,
U. S. Claim Agent and Land Attorney

BAKER & HARPER,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors,
Rooms Nos. 9 and 11, Second Floor, Chamber's
Building, opposite Postoffice,
Main Street, - - Butte City, Mont.

JAMES H. LYNCH,

Cor. of Quartz and Main Sts., Butte, Mont.

DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS,
 **CIGARS,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

chairs. The floor has a good pitch toward the stage, and the elevations are so arranged that the occupants of any and all rows of seats command a full view of the stage. The space for the orchestra is divided from the main body of the house by a neat rail. The aisles are handsomely carpeted. There are four boxes, two on each side. They are neatly furnished. The family circle is supplied with 300 chairs, exactly like those below. In case of fire or other accident, ample water and exit facilities exist.

The plumbing is complete in every detail, both in regard to the water and gas supply and the ventilation. The principal fixture is the sun-light, which is dependent from the apex of the ceiling over the auditorium. The stage and dressing rooms are well lighted. The dressing rooms are supplied with hot and cold water and are neatly furnished. The stage was built and fitted under the direction of H. W. Barbour, of New York City. It is 33 by 54 feet and completely fitted with all modern machinery, scenery, traps, etc. The dressing rooms are six in number, four below the stage and two above. The frescoing of the side walls is of a light tint, relieved with panels and scrolls. The arch of the ceiling has a blue background and is ornamented with allegorical figures, executed in fine style and reflecting great credit on the artists. The drop curtain is an Italian scene of great beauty. It is a fitting adjunct to the remainder of the work, and pleases the eye by making the ensemble of the pretty auditorium complete. A full and complete set of scenes and accessories are provided. All flats are 20 by 18. The acoustics of the house are excellent. The ventilation is all from the ceiling, or dome, and therefore safe and good. The building is nicely heated by hot air furnaces. The cost of the building was over \$40,000, exclusive of all furnishings and drapings.

The house is under the sole management of Mr. John Maguire, the pioneer theatrical manager of Montana and the present manager of the Montana and Northwestern circuit. Mr. Maguire traveled all over this Territory giving monologue entertainments with the pioneers and long before the railroads were thought of. When he came to Butte only a trail led through a dense growth of sagebrush from the corner of Broadway and Main street to Walkerville. The Centennial Hotel, or, rather, the site on which it is located, was then way out of town.

Mr. Maguire is not only a manager, but an actor. He is not one of the latter-day fellows who have attached themselves like barnacles to the drama. He has served a full apprenticeship, from the bottom up, and his professional experience has been valuable, not only to himself in a financial way, but to the people to whom he caters. His thorough and intimate acquaintance enables him to discriminate between the good and the bad, and thus to place before his constituents the best in the profession.

He has done much to advance the drama and to cultivate a good taste among the people in Montana. He found only two places in the Territory in which shows could be given when he came to Montana—Helena and Butte. The latter had only a hall, Renshaw's. Neither place was properly or systematically managed, the proprietors depending upon stray companies. Mr. Maguire at once set about building up a circuit, to which he might attract companies. He secured the erection of a house at Missoula, and furnished it with chairs, scenery, etc. He bought out John O'Neil at Deer Lodge and furnished the place with scenery, seats, etc. He secured a lease on Smith's Hall, now Maguire's Opera House, at Bozeman, and furnished it with seats, stage and scenery. He did the same for Anaconda. His latest



AGENTS.



AGENTS.

LEYSON & TURCK,

 THE
 Leading Jewellers
 IN MONTANA.

AGENTS FOR—

Celebrated Waltham and Howard Watches,
 The Gorham Sterling Silverware,
 Fradley's Gold Canes.

The finest makers in the World

....OUR STOCK OF....

Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks and Optical Goods

Is the largest in the Territory, and we sell at
 lowest Eastern prices.

*Watch repairing done the same as in factories. We
 guarantee against botchwork. Diamond work and
 Jewelry made to order. Prices as low as good work
 can be done. Our system is absolutely one price.*

Main Street, next door to Postoffice, BUTTE, MONT.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

and greatest undertaking was the erection of the Grand Opera House in Butte, above described. He has thus given to the minor towns of the Territory the means whereby the people may see first-class attractions, and, both in Helena and Butte, has greatly improved the facilities. His circuit is an excellent one.

HALLS.

Renshaw Hall, on West Park street, no longer has stage or scenery, and is used only for local balls and parties.

Caplice Hall, at Montana and Park streets, is occupied by the Beethoven Maennerchor, and is used occasionally for balls.

The Miners' Union Hall, on Main street, is used for balls, parties, etc.

VARIETY THEATERS.

The leading variety theater of Butte, and probably of the West, is the Theater Comique, on Main street, below Park. It is a handsome brick structure, with an ornamented front, with stained glass windows. It consists of a main auditorium and two tiers of boxes, with wine rooms, parlors, etc. The stage is large and thoroughly equipped. The dressing rooms are in the basement below. The theater is complete in every respect. It was erected at a cost of \$20,000, and is the property of Hon. H. L. Frank, the Mayor of the city. The lessees and sole managers are Fred Ritchie and John Gordon, two experienced managers. The best men talent in the country has appeared at this house, and finds ready engagement at figures not paid anywhere else in the country. The result is first-class variety performances.

The Arion is located at the corner of Main and Park streets, and is the oldest and best known variety theater in Butte. It is less pretentious than the Comique, being located in a handsome and spacious basement, but the performances are equally as good. Only the best talent finds employment here. Mr. Fred Ritchie is the sole proprietor of the Arion, and is giving its management his personal supervision.

The Tivoli is a beer hall on the corner opposite the Arion, where occasional variety performances are given.

The Toledo, on Main street, near Broadway, once a vaudeville theater, has degenerated into a beer hall.

HOSPITALS.

There are two hospitals in Butte, St. James' Home and the Alice Hospital. The former is located on the corner of Idaho and Silver streets, was founded in 1881, and is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. It is open to all; the rich and poor alike may avail themselves of the careful, tender nursing, superior medical attendance and improved facilities for caring for the sick and injured. The popularity and appreciation of this institution is shown by the large number of patients annually availing themselves of its privileges, the average annual number of patients being upwards of three hundred. All patients are under the immediate care of the Sisters and medical attendance of Drs. Hough and Johnson, the House physicians; it is optional, however, with patients, who may provide other nurses and physicians. The building has cost \$20,000.

Alice Hospital is located near the Alice mine, at Walkerville. It was built and is maintained for the exclusive use and benefit of the employees of the Alice mine and mills; it was established in the fall

JOHN H. McQUEENEY,

PROPRIETOR

FREIGHT TRANSFER
AND STORAGE,

Warehouse and Office in Front of Railroad Depot,

BUTTE, . MONT.

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Postoffice Box 123.

Telephone 94.

G. W. AVERILL, D. D. S.,

BUTTE, . MONT.

Extracts Teeth without Pain by a New Process.

False Teeth put in *without* Plates, or will, if desired, make Gold Aluminum, Celluloid, or Rubber Plates. Will fill Teeth with the latest improved fillings. Decayed Teeth or Roots Crowned, and in fact will do *any and all work in the Dental line.*

OFFICE.....OVER SANDS & BOYCE'S DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

DAILY

SEMI-WEEKLY

THE INTER MOUNTAIN

The Best Paper Published in Montana.

....PUBLISHED BY....

THE INTER MOUNTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY

LEE MANTLE, MANAGER.

Book . and . Job . Printing . and . Binding

BUTTE CITY, . . . MONTANA.

of 1882, and has in the course of its existence afforded excellent treatment to the many who have sought its hospitality. Its present dimensions are 35 by 60 feet. It is conveniently arranged with a view to the comfort and relief of its unfortunate guests. The capacity of the hospital is for fifteen patients. The average attendance, however, does exceed three persons. The Alice is supported by a monthly subscription from all the employes of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company, the amount necessary for its support being apportioned per capita among them and deducted from their pay. Patients are admitted and kept free of any charge whatever.

There are several other private hospitals, notably those of Dr. Whitford and Dr. Bishop, which have had a successful career.

TELEPHONE AND DISTRICT MESSENGERS.

The telephone system was introduced into Butte in the summer of 1882, by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. There are now nearly 200 instruments in use. The central office answers upwards of a thousand calls by subscribers in every twenty-four hours and employs in the transmission of the verbal messages about fifty miles of wire within the city. The adjoining villages of Walkerville, Meaderville, South Butte and Burlington are included in the city district. The central office has direct telephonic connections with the following cities and villages in the Territory, to-wit: Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Stuart, New Chicago, Turah, Missoula, Elliston, Marysville, Gloster, Cornet, Drummond, Philipsburg, Pioneer, Wallace, Helena, Blackfoot, Wickes, Jefferson, Clancy, Silver City and Stone Station.

The American District Telegraph system was introduced in Butte in September, 1885. The company has now upwards of 150 subscribers. The main office is located in the central telephone office, from whence messengers are sent out day and night. The charges are 40 cents an hour, charges for less in proportion, but no charge of less than 10 cents.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Postoffice of Butte is well housed, thanks to the enterprise of the citizens, who have erected a splendid building for its use. It is located on Main street, between Granite and Quartz. The business of the office is very large, and returns an annual net revenue of \$14,000. There are 1,088 lock boxes, and 500 more could readily be rented.

BUTTE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools of Butte have achieved a high state of efficiency, to such a degree, indeed, that it has been found impossible to maintain private schools in the city. The history of the schools is necessarily short, their establishment dating back to 1877. Butte comprises District No. 1, of the county, in conjunction with the adjoining villages of South Butte, Centerville, Walkerville and Meaderville, and the school at Blacktail, at present ungraded. School rooms are so situated that every pupil can attend. The school district owns several very large and commodious school buildings, the Central School being quite an ornament to the city, the same having been erected in 1879; however, there are not nearly enough to accommodate the fast increasing number of school children. The utter lack of sufficient rooms is shown by the fact that the Board of Trustees have rented for school purposes, in different portions of the district, six

rooms, for which a monthly rental of \$150 is paid. A system is being planned to build fine school buildings in different parts of the district, to meet the requirements, and will undoubtedly be perfected and completed during the coming summer. The census shows that in District No. 1 there are 3,865 children of school age. The schools cost \$32,804.08 last year.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of Butte is a double-headed affair, consisting of two distinct departments. One is known as the Butte Fire Department and the other as the Butte Fire Brigade. The Fire Department was organized in April, 1882, and consists of two hose companies, one hook and ladder company, the Salvage Corps and Hose Company No. 1, and are located in the City Hall; Hose Company No. 2 is located on East Granite street. The Salvage Corps has been recently organized, and consists of fourteen men, exclusive of officers. All members are sworn in as special officers of the peace, and they take charge of all property during fires.

The Butte Fire Brigade is a volunteer organization, and is supported by the dues of the members; the city, however, paying rent of houses, light and fuel used by the several companies. The Brigade was organized and incorporated under the laws of Montana in 1876. It consists of three hose companies.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department is located in the City Hall, on West Park street, opposite Academy street. It is under the control of a Marshal, elected by the people, a Chief of Police, chosen by the Council, and six policemen. The Marshal has charge of the day force and general supervision of the city, and the Chief of Police by night. The force is neatly uniformed in blue, and the service is efficient.

THE POLICE COURT.

The Police Court, presided over by a Magistrate chosen by the popular vote, sits daily in the City Hall, to dispose of police cases. The Police Judge has concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace.

THE CITY CLERK.

The office of the City Attorney, *ex-officio* City Clerk, is located in the City Hall, where the records are kept. The City Attorney prosecutes all police cases, furnishes legal advice to the City Council, and keeps the records of the proceedings of the City Council.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND FINANCES.

The City Government consists of the Mayor, the Hon. H. L. Frank, now on his second term, and eight Aldermen, two from each of the four wards of the city. The Mayor is elected annually, and the Aldermen bi-annually, one-half of the members going out each year. The meetings of the Council are held monthly, in the City Hall.

The financial condition of the city is excellent, being out of debt, with a handsome balance in the treasury.

The present city officers are :

Mayor.....	H. L. Frank.
Police Magistrate.....	J. J. McHatton.
City Attorney.....	George C. Randolph.
City Treasurer.....	Simon Hauswirth.
Marshal.....	John J. Jolly.
City Physician.....	C. P. Hough.
Surveyor.....	J. H. Harper.
Chief of Police.....	W. J. Ledford.
Chief of Fire Department.....	J. H. McCarty.
Assistant Chief of Fire Department.....	H. McMurphy.
Jailer.....	_____

Aldermen :

First Ward.....	Robert Grix, William P. Forbis.
Second Ward.....	George W. Beal, John Jahreiss.
Third Ward.....	Willden Pinkham, William Owsley.
Fourth Ward.....	J. E. Rickard, Fred. Loeber.

THE BUTTE GAS COMPANY.

This company was organized September 20, 1884. It has a paid up capital of \$100,000. The works are situated about midway between this city and the Utah & Northern Railway depot, are substantially built of brick and stone, and upon the best improved principles, and with a view of supplying the city when it shall contain a population of 50,000 people. The gasometer is 52 feet in diameter and 16 feet deep. The present capacity of the works is 50,000 cubic feet per day. The company have upwards of three miles of mains laid, and are continuing the work as speedily as they can. The officers of the company are: R. B. Wallace, President; J. D. Thomas, Vice President; Joseph A. Hyde, Secretary and Treasurer.

BUTTE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

This company was organized in 1882. In 1883 the franchise passed into the hands of the following officers and owners: W. A. Clark, President; H. A. D'Acheul, Secretary, and P. A. Largey, Superintendent, who infused new life and vigor and put more capital into the enterprise, which has since grown and extended to the satisfaction of both patrons and owners. The plant is in all respects complete and the machinery of the most improved kind. The engines are models of beauty and strength, having 260 horse power. The works are situated on Mercury street, near Wyoming, and are of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the rapidly growing "Silver City." The company furnish arc and incandescent lights, in pursuance to a contract with the City Council. Eleven arc lights of 2,000 candle power each are employed in lighting the streets of the city. The lights are mounted upon poles about twenty-five feet high, and perform admirably the purpose of their existence. By contract with the County Commissioners four lights are maintained on the tower of the Court house, 150 feet from the ground, which light up that vicinity for blocks around almost bright as day, and three lights are placed on the road between Butte and Walkerville and between Butte and South Butte. For inside lighting the incandescent light is extensively used, upwards of 400 being in operation. Butte has had a rather unusual experience in illuminating facilities in this, that electricity preceded gas.

THE SILVER BOW WATER CO.

The Silver Bow Water Co. was organized and incorporated on the 20th day of May, 1881, with a paid-up capital stock of \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of a par value of \$100 each, since which time this company have exclusively controlled the water supply of Butte. The capital stock has since been materially increased, necessitated by the extension of the system, which has cost the company upwards of \$86,000. Over seven miles of mains are employed in distributing the water from the reservoirs to the consumers in various portions of the city.

The source of supply is a clear, sparkling mountain stream named Bull's Run, a tributary to Brown's Gulch, and situated about eight miles distant and in a northwesterly direction from the city, from whence the water is conducted in a covered ditch, or main, and deposited in two large reservoirs situated on the high ground in the northern part of the city. These reservoirs being at so much greater altitude than the built-up portion of the city, sufficient pressure is obtained to carry water into any building and room in the city, and it also provides excellent water facilities for fire purposes. The pressure is sufficiently great at the corner of Main street and Broadway to throw a stream from the fire hydrant located there through a hundred feet of hose with an ordinary fire nozzle to the height of 120 feet. The company, by contract with the city, maintain hydrants for fire purposes so located in the different parts of the city that very nearly every building can be conveniently protected.

The destiny of the company is presided over by the following officers, viz.: John Noyes, President; W. A. Clark, Vice-President; S. A. Estes, Secretary; J. R. Wharton, Treasurer, and O. P. Blaine, Superintendent.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

There is no Inspector of Buildings in Butte, and consequently no records are kept of the erection of new buildings. The only restriction on buildings is the regulation of wooden buildings within the fire limits. The area of the city proper is very small, being bounded on the north by Copper street, on the south by Gold street, on the east by Arizona street, and on the West by Jackson street. Within this area, of a little over 180 acres, there were erected during last season about 140 buildings. These buildings, with the improvements made on others, and the cost of public and street works, necessitated the expenditure of \$750,000. Competent parties estimate the number of buildings erected east of the city limits and in the vicinity of the depot during the season at 160. Nearly all of these were frame, and on an average cost \$800 each, or a total of \$128,000. North of the city limits, including Centerville and Walkerville, about the same amount was expended in building and improvements on buildings, bringing the grand total up to about \$1,100,000.

The brick used in these building operations were nearly all made in Butte, the product of the various yards reaching 4,250,000.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The following is a fair list of wages paid for the work indicated in Butte and vicinity:

Carpenters.....	\$ 3	to	\$ 5*
Plasterers.....	4	to	6*
Bricklayers.....	5	to	6*
Hod-carriers.....	3	to	3.50*
Stone masons.....	4	to	6*
Laborers or tenders.....	2.50	to	3.50*
Brick moulders.....	5*		
Brick setters.....	4*		
Laborers in brick yards.....	3	to	3.50*
Miners.....	3.50*		
Laborers around mills & smelters..	3*		
Laborers inside mills & smelters...	3.50*		
Skimmers.....	4	to	4.50*
Firemen.....	3.50	to	4*
Engineers.....	4	to	5*
Laborers on railroad.....	2*		
Firemen on railroad.....	2.25	to	2.75*
Brakemen on railroad.....	65.00	to	75.00†
Conductors on railroad.....	75.00	to	85.00†
Engineers on railroad.....	4.00	to	4.50†
Telegraph operators.....	75.00	to	100.00†
Bartenders.....	75.00	to	100.00†
Stablemen.....	40.00	to	50.00††
Teamsters.....	40.00	to	65.00††
Cooks.....	50.00	to	80.00††
Waiters—men.....	35.00	to	50.00††
Waiters—girls.....	25.00	to	40.00††
Chambermaids.....	30.00	to	50.00††
Laundry women.....	50.00	to	65.00††
House servants.....	30.00	to	40.00††
Butchers.....	60.00	to	85.00††
Clerks in stores.....	60.00	to	100.00†
Accountants.....	75.00	to	125.00†
Blacksmiths.....	3.50	to	5.00*
Millwrights.....	4.00	to	5.00*
Barbers.....	15.00	to	25.00§
Bakers.....	20.00	to	25.00§
Woodchoppers (per cord).....	1.25		
Printers.....	4.00*	& 50c	per M

*—Per day. †—Per month. ††—Per month and board. ‡—Per 100 miles. §—Per week.

It is only fair to say that nearly every avenue of labor is fully supplied and that no rush should be made hither by mechanics or laborers.

The cost of living is high, as may be judged from the following:

RENTS.

The question of rent depends much on locality and quality of the property. The following will, however, be found a safe guide to all

interested in the camp: Store rooms on Main street, desirable locations, large ones, \$150 to \$250 per month. Store rooms, smaller, \$50 to \$100. Store rooms, side streets, desirable, \$75 to \$150. Store rooms, side streets, smaller, \$40 to \$75.

Dwellings: Six-room cottages, fairly well located, \$35 to \$50. Four-room cottages, fairly well located, \$15 to \$20. Three-room cottages, fairly well located, \$10 to \$12. Two-room cottages, fairly well located, \$8 to \$10. Cabins, log, \$3 to \$8. Rooms, in good localities, \$15 to \$20. Rooms, common, \$8 to \$15. Rooms, as a rule, include fuel, light and service.

BUTTE RETAIL MARKETS.

Apples, per pound, 10c.; per box, \$2. Bacon, 15c. per pound. Baking Powder, 40 to 50c. Beans, per pound, 8 to 10c. Boots and Shoes—Men's working boots, \$2.50 to \$6; men's fine, \$6 to \$12; gum boots, \$3.50 to \$5; overshoes, \$1.25 to \$1.75; ladies', \$2.50 to \$8; boys' boots, \$2 to \$4; men's shoes, \$1.50 to \$9. Buckwheat flour, per pound, 10c. Building Material—Brick, \$9 to \$10; nails, 7 to 10c.; lumber, rough, \$22; matched siding, \$30 to \$40; flooring, Montana, \$33; Chicago, \$45. Butter, 45 to 50c. per pound. Cabbage, 5c. per pound. Carrots, 3c. per pound. Canned goods, per can, 20 to 40c. Canned goods, per case, \$3.50 to \$6. Cheese, Montana, 25c. Clothing, slight advance over Eastern prices. Codfish, per pound, 15c. Coffee, Rio, 16c.; Java, 35c.; best Mocha, 35c. Corn, dried, 10c; per pound. Cornmeal, 3c. per pound. Crackers, 12½ to 15c. per pound. Cranberries, 20c. per quart. Dressed poultry, per pound—Chickens, 20c.; turkeys, 25c. Dried fruit, per pound—Peaches, 17 to 35c.; apples, 10 to 20c. Dry Goods—Prints, 5 to 8c.; gingham, 8 to 15c.; sheeting, 4 qr., 5 to 10c.; 10 qr., 40c.; bleached, 8 to 15c.; C flannel, 8 to 20c.; flannel, 25 to 60c.; table linen, 30c. to \$1; blankets, \$2.50 to \$20. Eggs, 40 to 50c. per dozen. Foreign Fruits—Oranges, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; lemons, 50c. Flour—Montana, 2½c. per pound; California, 4c.; Minneapolis, 4½c. Game—Moose, 10c. per pound; elk, 10c.; deer, 10c.; mountain sheep, 10c. Grapes, 20c. per pound. Ham, 12 to 15c. per pound. Hay, \$25 to \$30 per ton. Honey, 25c. per pound. Lard, 12 to 15c. per pound. Live poultry—Chickens, 50 to 75c. each. Mackerel, 25c. per pound. Maple syrup, \$2 per gallon. Meats, per pound—Beefsteaks, sirloin, 20c.; porterhouse, 25c.; round, 15c.; shoulder, 12½c.; roast, 15 to 20c.; boiling, 8 to 12½c.; pork chops, 15 to 20c.; roast, 15 to 20c.; mutton chops, 15c; roast, 15c.; veal outlets, 20c.; roast, 15 to 20c. Mustard, 75c. per pound. Nuts, per pound—Walnuts, 30c.; pine, 50c.; pecans, 35c.; filberts, 30c.; Brazil, 30c.; chestnuts, 50c.; almonds, 35c.; peanuts, 25c.; coconuts, 25 to 30c. each. Oats, \$1.90 per 100. Oat meal, 10c. per pound. Oil—Kerosene, 50c. per gallon; \$4 per case. Onions, 5c. per pound. Pepper, 40c. per pound. Pot toes, 1½c. per pound. Raisins, 25c. per pound. Rice, 7 to 12½c. per pound. Rye flour, 10c. per pound. Salt, 4c. per pound. Salt pork, 12½c. per pound. Soap, 7 to 12c. per pound. Starch—Gloss, 15c.; corn, 20c. Sugar—Loaf, 15c.; granulated, 10c.; "C.", 9c. Sweet potatoes, 10c. per pound. Vinegar, 75c. per gallon.

SECRET ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Nearly every secret society that has gained a foothold in America has a branch in Butte. Masonry is represented by Montana Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, which meets in Masonic Hall on the first and third Thursday of every month; Deer Lodge Chapter,

No. 3, R. A. M., which meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month; Butte Lodge, No. 22, F. A. and A. M., which meets on second and fourth Saturdays of each month; Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 24, which meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month; Beta Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. and A. S. Rite, which meets on first and third Mondays of each month; Order of Eastern Star, Ruth Chapter, No. 2, which meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The Masonic Hall is a handsome and well appointed structure, located on West Park street, near Main.

The Odd Fellows are represented by Ridgely Lodge, No. 12, which meets every Tuesday evening; Summit Encampment, No. 4, which meets on the first and third Saturday in each month; Fidelity Lodge, No. 8, which meets every Monday evening; Crusader Encampment, No. 3, which meets every first and third Friday of the month; Wildey Degree Camp, No. 1, which meets on call twice a month; Miriam Lodge, No. 2, Daughters of Rebecca, which meets on second and fourth Saturdays. The Odd Fellows' Hall is located on West Broadway, between Main and Academy, adjoining the Grand Opera House. It is a handsome building, elegantly furnished, and complete in all of its appointments.

The Knights of Pythias are strong in numbers and enthusiastic in spirit. Damon Lodge, No. 1, meets every Monday evening; Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, meets every Friday night; Oswego Lodge, No. 9, meets every Wednesday night; Section 564, Endowment Rank, meets on call, no stated meetings. Castle Hall is located on Main street, adjoining the Postoffice.

The Ancient Order United Workmen are represented by one lodge—Butte, No. 1—which meets every Thursday evening, and one lodge at Walkerville; also by Silver Bow Legion, Select Knights, which meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Those bodies meet in the Knights of Pythias Hall, on Main street.

The following orders are also represented here:

Ancient Order of Foresters, Court of Butte, No. 7,202, meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Ancient Order Hibernians—Division No. 1 meet in their hall in Walkerville on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

Butte Athletic Club—Organized for athletic exercises. Rooms at 21½ West Broadway. Quiescent sort of an existence.

Butte Baseball Club—Meets semi-occasionally at the same rooms as the Athletic Club.

Butte Liederkrantz—Singing society. Meets every month for business—the first Tuesday in each month—and every Tuesday and Friday evenings for singing, at Caplice Hall.

Butte Miners' Union—Meets every Tuesday evening at Miners' Union Hall, Main street, near Quartz. To join this union applicants must be *underground* miners of good character. Present membership over 2,000.

Butte Rod and Gun Club—Object, protection of game and enjoyment of the chase. Meets at H. M. Paxson's (dealer in sporting goods) the second Tuesday evening in each month.

Butte Typographical Union, No. 126—Meets at Miners' Union Hall the first Sunday of each month.

Gem of the Mountain Juvenile Temple, No. 1—Object, to educate children against the vices of intemperance and kindred evils. Meets in Good Templars' Hall, opposite Utah street, on West Broadway, on each Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Grand Army of the Republic—Lincoln Post, No. 2. Meets at Odd Fellows' new hall the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of Butte. Object, charity. Meets on the first Sunday afternoon of each month at the homes of the members.

Independent Order Good Templars—Butte Lodge, No. 14. Meets in Good Templars' Hall every Saturday evening.

Independent Order Red Men—Navajo Tribe, No. 41. Meet at their wigwam (Odd Fellows' new hall) on the 5th sun of each week. Council fire is kindled at the 8th sun, sharp.

Juvenile Gems (members of High School)—Objects, literary exercises, readings, lectures, etc. Meet Friday evenings at High School Room.

Knights of Honor—Garfield Lodge, No. 3,179. Meets at Odd Fellows' new hall, on Broadway, every Tuesday evening.

Knights of Labor—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2,330. Meets at Miners' Union Hall every Monday evening.

Order of Chosen Friends—Silver Bow Council, No. 1. Meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month at Good Templars' Hall.

Patriotic Order Sons of America—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at their room on Upper Main street.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Meets on call.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—Silver Bow Lodge, No. 274. Division No. 274 was organized by A. Norton, of Division No. 262, of Missoula, on the 16th day of March, 1885, since which time it has prospered, and now has 30 members.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—John H. Gilbreath Lodge, No. 264. This order, like that of the Engineers, is for the protection of the members and benevolent purposes. Lodge No. 264, of Butte, was organized April 5, 1885, by George McGarrahan, and has at present 28 members.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

There are a number of social clubs in Butte, but only one that partakes of the true character of a club. This is the Silver Bow Club, which has a deservedly high reputation the country over. The present membership of this club is 101, comprising all the leading business and mining men in this camp, with few exceptions. The movement for the foundation of the club was put in motion by W. A. Clark, Stephen DeWolfe, Stephen A. Estes and George W. Irvin, and an agreement with the object of forming such a club circulated and signed by them. Organization was effected on the 22d day of October, 1882, at a meeting held for that purpose at the office of the Hon. S. DeWolfe, at which were present: W. L. Hoge, Stephen DeWolfe, F. E. Sargent, A. W. Barnard, William H. Dewitt, M. B. Brownlee and M. J. Connell. Officers were chosen as follows: President, W. A. Clark; Vice-President, M. J. Connell; Secretary, A. W. Barnard; Treasurer, M. B. Brownlee; Chairman of House Committee, S. A. Estes. The object and purposes of the club, as stated in the constitution, are "the social enjoyment and intercourse of the members and others entitled to its benefits." The club rooms are over the Postoffice and occupy the entire second floor; are elegantly furnished, and comprise parlor, billiard room and all attachments of a modern club.

STAGE LINES.

The palmy days of staging in Montana have passed, that mode of public conveyance in a great measure having been forced to give way to railroads. At present there are three stage lines running to and from the city as follows : Boulder stage.—This line runs between Butte and Jefferson, a small station on the Wickes branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, via Boulder. Stages leave the Centennial Hotel daily, Sunday included, at 6 o'clock A. M., carrying passengers and United States mail. The entire line is about fifty miles in length, and is owned and operated by Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. Butte and Silver Star.—Coaches on this route leave this city for Silver Star tri-weekly, and connect with the stage from Boulder to Virginia City, in Madison County. Butte and Pipestone Springs.—A semi-weekly coach runs between the above-named points, under the charge of John Paul, owner of the line. The distance between this city and the Springs is twenty-two miles.

EXPRESS AND RAILROAD OFFICES.

The forced withdrawal of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express from the Northern Pacific road has driven that corporation out of this section of the country. The Pacific Express therefore has a monopoly in this region. Its main office is located on the east side of Main street, near Granite.

The Union Pacific city ticket office is in the same room.

The Northern Pacific city ticket office is on the same side of Main street, further up, just beyond Granite. Here Mr. James McCaig, the Company's General Agent, will also be found.

Mr. C. W. Scott, the General Agent of the Union Pacific Railway will be found in the Hamilton Block, corner of Main and Park streets.

WEST SIDE FAIR AND RACING ASS'N.

The grounds of the Association are situated about one and a half miles southeast of the city and embraces 320 acres; are amply provided with buildings, and have the fastest mile-track in the West. The grounds are owned by a stock company, in which every enterprising citizen in the camp is interested, and extensive improvements are now under way. The special July meeting was a very successful one, and the general August meeting will eclipse it. It is proposed to give an annual fair of general exhibits after this year, and two racing meetings annually. An effort is being made to form a grand circuit, comprising the following cities: Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah; Butte and Helena, Montana, and Baker City and Portland, Oregon. In all probability this circuit will be formed, in which event the Butte races will be of the highest order. Mr. Lee Mantle is the efficient manager.

CHURCHES.

Churches and schools go hand in hand with the American pioneer in his march of civilization. There are eight church edifices, which are regularly occupied in Butte, as follows :

Methodist Episcopal—On the corner of Montana and Quartz streets.

Methodist Episcopal Church South—On Academy street.

Protestant Episcopal—Corner of Broadway and Montana streets.

Roman Catholic—On Washington street, near Silver.

Congregational—On Granite street, between Utah and Montana streets.

Baptist—On West Broadway and Montana streets.

Presbyterian—On West Broadway and Idaho streets.

SKATING RINKS.

There is one skating rink in the city—the Pavilion, on Granite street, opposite Utah street.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries, all to the south of the city from one and a half to two miles. The Catholic, in charge of St. Patrick's church, is about two miles south; the Jewish, one and a half miles; the Mount Moriah, about one and a half miles.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily newspapers in Butte, *The Daily Miner*, a morning newspaper, issuing every day in the year, and the *Inter Mountain*, a bright afternoon paper. Both receive the Associated Press dispatches.

The *Mining Journal* is a weekly paper published at Centerville (Butte postoffice), by W. J. Penrose, and the *News*, a semi-weekly, issued at Walkerville, by the Davidson Brothers.

STREETS, AVENUES AND ALLEYS.

Academy street.—First west of Main; one block in length, from West Park to West Broadway.

Agate street.—(Beyond city limits); first south of Ruby; runs from Main street to Montana.

Alaska street.—First west of Main; runs from West Granite north to city limits, open only from Granite to Quartz—one block.

Anaconda street.—Is an extension of Warren avenue, north

Arizona street—Second east of Main, runs from East Broadway to city limits.

Arizona avenue—(Beyond city limits), runs from Railroad northwest between Utah and Oregon avenues.

Banker street—(Beyond city limits); second west of Main, runs north from Agate to Diamond.

Broadway—Runs east and west between Park and Granite streets to city limits, and numbers east and west from Main street.

Broadway—(East of city limits); a continuation of East Broadway, eastward.

California street—(Beyond city limits); first east of Arizona, running north and south.

California avenue—(Beyond city limits); fourth west of Arizona avenue.

Chicago avenue—(Beyond city limits); fourth south of Talbot, running from Warren east to Watson.

Colorado street.—First west of Main, runs south from West Galena.

Copper street.—Third north of Broadway; numbers east and west from Main street.

Dakota street.—Second west of Main, runs south from West Galena.

Daly street.—North of city limits, in Walkerville; runs east and west.

Diamond street.—Beyond city limits; first north of Ruby, runs west from Main.

Dublin Gulch.—Two blocks east of Main street, runs north and south along the western base of Parrot Hill.

Dunn avenue.—North of city limits, Walkerville; first east of Main, runs north and south.

Fausett street.—East of city limits; runs east from Anaconda; first south of Broadway.

First street.—South of city limits; first north of Front street, running northeast and southwest.

Front street.—South of city limits; first north of railroad track—parallel.

Galena street.—First south of Park street from Arizona street, west to city limits; numbers east and west from Main street.

Galena street.—East of city limits; is a continuation east from the first-named Galena street.

Gallatin street.—Beyond city limits; runs east from Warren avenue to Watson, the third south from Talbot.

Garden avenue.—Beyond city limits; First east from Warren, running north from Chicago street to Talbot avenue.

Gold street.—Sixth south of Broadway, running east and west to city limits.

Granite street.—First north of Broadway, numbers east and west from Main street.

Idaho street.—Third west of Main, running north and south to city limits.

Jefferson avenue.—Beyond city limits; second south of Talbot, runs from Warren east to Watson.

Jones avenue.—Beyond city limits; first east of Warren, runs north from Talbot.

Kemper avenue.—Beyond city limits; third east of Warren, runs from Chicago north to Talbot.

La Plata avenue.—Beyond city limits; first west from Main street, below Diamond.

Madison avenue.—Beyond city limits; first south of Talbot; runs from Warren east to Watson.

Main street.—First west of Wyoming, runs north and south to city limits. All streets crossing it—running east and west—number from Main street.

Main street.—In Walkerville; runs also in a north and south direction, without numbers.

Mercury street.—Third south of Broadway, runs from west city limits east to Arizona—numbers east and west from Main.

Missoula gulch.—One-half mile west of city limits.

Montana street.—Second west of Main, runs north and south to city limits and beyond.

Nevada street.—Beyond city limits; second east of Arizona, running north and south.

Nevada avenue.—Beyond city limits; third west of Arizona, running from railroad in a northwestern direction.

Oregon street.—Not in corporate limits; third east of Arizona avenue, runs north and south.

Oregon avenue.—Beyond city limits; first east of Arizona avenue, running from railroad in a northwestern direction.

Park street.—First south of Broadway, running and numbering east and west from Main street to city limits.

Park avenue.—East of city limits; is a continuation of Park street, east.

Parrot avenue.—Beyond city limits; second east of Anaconda, runs north and south.

Placer street.—Beyond city limits; first west of Main, running south from Gold.

Platinum street.—Beyond city limits; sixth south of Park street, between Maine and Montana.

Polygamy alley.—From Utah street to Montana, between West Granite and West Broadway.

Porphyry street.—Fourth south of Park street, runs east and west to city limits.

Quartz street.—First north of Granite, runs west from Wyoming, and numbers east and west from Main street.

Ruby street.—North of corporate limits; runs from Main street, near Clear Grit mine, west to Montana.

St. Lawrence avenue.—East of corporate limits; first east of Anaconda, runs north and south.

Second street.—South of corporate limits; second north of Front, parallel with railroad track.

Shields avenue.—Beyond city limits; second east of Warren, runs from Chicago north to Talbot.

Silver street.—South of corporate limits; runs east and west.

Talbot avenue.—East of corporate limits; a continuation of East Mercury.

Third street.—South of city limits; third north of Front street and fifth from railroad.

Travonia street.—East of corporate limits; south of Broadway, running east and west.

Utah street.—First west of Main; runs from West Granite to West Broadway.

Utah avenue.—South of corporate limits; first west of Arizona, runs northwest from railroad.

Warren avenue.—Beyond city limits; runs from Chicago north.

Washington street.—Fourth west of Main; runs north and south to city limits.

Watson avenue.—Beyond city limits; fourth east of Warren, runs from Chicago to Talbot.

Woolman street.—North of city limits; first north of Copper, runs east and west.

Wyoming street.—First east of Main, runs north from south city limits to East Copper, with a northward extension to Montana Con, mine.

Wyoming avenue.—South of city limits; second west of Arizona, runs northwest from railroad.

In the absence of any system of numbering houses we cannot give the scheme, as we should in a work of this character. But few of the streets are numbered at all, and those that are are so hopelessly mixed as to be worse than useless.

BANKS.

Three banks are established in the city—Clark & Larabie's, the First National and the bank of Hoge, Brownlee & Co. The first named is the oldest bank and has a branch in Deer Lodge, the second is a bank of issue, and the third like the first is a private banking institution. The card of the former appears in this number. The volume of business done by each is truly astonishing. They are sound banking houses, conducted by men of unimpeachable integrity and enjoy the entire confidence of the people. Their aggregate deposits subject to check amount to \$2,000,000, which fact itself is an evidence of the great prosperity of the city.

THE CHINESE.

It is estimated that there are in Butte between 300 and 400 Chinese. These mainly reside in what is known as Chinatown, a block bounded by Galena and Mercury streets, east of Main. They live in log cabins mainly, a dozen or more to each. They are principally engaged in the laundry business, though many are employed as cooks and porters. A few are engaged in mercantile pursuits, tailoring, etc., and not a few prosper, it is said, on the opium traffic. Their practices and habits are vile and they are an evil contagion in the community.

TRANSFER LINE.

The Butte Transfer Line meets all trains—incoming and outgoing—and has its agents upon all of them. Its prices are most reasonable, and its main office is at Warfield & Houser's stables, on West Park street, opposite Academy.

A VALUABLE CABINET.

No one has seen all the sights of Butte until he has taken a look at the beautiful cabinet owned by Mr. George W. Newkirk, of this city. It is undoubtedly one of the finest, most complete and most valuable private collection of ores, native gold, silver and copper ores, coins, shells, petrifications, animals and curios in the world. There are over 2,000 pieces in this wonderful cabinet, weighing in the aggregate 3,000 pounds; therefore it is impossible in an article of reasonable length even to note each individual specimen, much less to describe them. Suffice it to say that for quantity, quality, richness, variety and rarity of the collection, it takes a first place among the cabinets of wonders of the world.

Mr. Newkirk has been engaged over ten years in making this rare collection, purchasing a large number at great cost and exchanging for others, while not a few of the rarest are gifts from old-time and valued friends. His opportunities for gathering this wonderful cabinet have been favorable in the extreme. Residing in a country abounding in mineral wealth and prolific of rare specimens, and daily coming in contact with persons from every portion of the civilized world, many of whom carried souvenirs and curios picked up in their travels, and being a connoisseur as well as a lover of the beautiful, the rare and the unique in nature and in art, he lost no opportunity to gain possession of the most valuable, often paying fancy prices for them.

Among the more valuable and prominent articles in this magnificent cabinet are over \$2,000 worth of gold specimens, taken from the famed placers of California, the deep diggings of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, and the noted Highland Gulch, French and German Gulches, Rock Creek, Scratch Gravel and other mining camps in Montana, all perfect gems of their kind, and weighing from one pennyweight to 11 ounces. Many of the great gold-bearing quartz properties in the Territory are also represented in this branch of the collection. His collection of coins is also very valuable, there being over 1,500 pieces, embracing coins of every nation, from the time of Cleopatra to date, among which are many gold pieces of foreign and American coinage.

The silver ore specimens are as rare and valuable as the gold ones, comprising choice and rich selections from the most noted mines in Colorado, Nevada, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Montana, the exhibit from the latter including rich specimens from the great bonanzas of Butte, all showing silver in its several combinations, as well as in its native purity. There is over a ton of these specimens. Ten handsomely finished bars from as many different mines form a most attractive feature in this collection.

The magnificent collection of lead ore and copper and copper-silver ores would be the delight of the most enthusiastic mineralogist. They are superb specimens, and show the metals in all their various and known natural combinations. Fine specimens of cinnabar crystallized copper, pyrites of iron, wire silver, crystallized variegated quartz hold a place in the cabinet. The National, or Yellowstone, Park has contributed some of its most beautiful specimens to enrich this wonderful collection, including petrifications of wood, moss and ferns, and a large number of choice carbonate formations.

Montana birds and animals, stuffed and handsomely mounted, form an attractive feature of the collection, while a large white stuffed Rocky Mountain goat rises above them all in all his native dignity. His goatship attracts the attention of every visitor and commands the admiration of all. Mr. Newkirk is justly very proud of this fine specimen of our mountain productions, and takes great pleasure in describing the animal and its habits to strangers. Elk, moose, deer and antelope heads, with towering antlers, flank the cabinet on either side, while the head of a huge mountain sheep, with massive curved horns, forms the centerpiece of this field of attractions.

Conches and shells of many hues and shapes, South Sea Island wonders, the implements of peace and war of savage races—in fact, a large and varied collection of curios and bric-a-brac from all parts of the world, form a part of this invaluable cabinet, but its real worth is found in the unrivaled assortment of magnificent mineral specimens. They are complete and of inestimable value. Mr. Newkirk has six large boxes of valuable ores stored away, not having room in his cabinet for their display. The taste and skill shown in the arrangement of the contents of the cabinet prove Mr. Newkirk an artist as well as an enthusiast in this line.

Taken as a collection by a private gentleman, it is questionable whether it can be equaled in the United States. The mineral world, the forest, the animal kingdom and the sea have each contributed its rarest specimens to it, while curios and bric-a-brac from every portion of the globe are interspersed throughout it. An hour or two can be pleasantly and profitably spent in looking through this wonderful cabinet, but it would take a week or more to examine each piece, and a volume larger than this work to fully describe them all.

BUTTE REDUCTION WORKS.

In the spring of 1886 a company was incorporated under the laws of the Territory for the purpose of sampling, purchasing and reducing ore from Summit Valley and contiguous mining districts and shipping their output to Eastern works for refining. All the buildings and machinery necessary to carry out the object of the company were erected and put in place upon a beautiful plat of ground, having ample yard room, at the foot of Montana street, Butte, on the line of the Utah and Northern Railway. The buildings consist of a large frame structure 50x140 feet, containing a 100-foot calciner—the longest in the United States; sampling works 60x100 feet, carpenter and blacksmith shops, assay office and several smaller structures. The plant includes the mammoth calciner, two large boilers, a Blake crusher, pair of rolls, a concentrator, two blast furnaces, a No. 8 Sturtevant blast, run at the rate of 2,200 revolutions a minute by a 50-horse power engine; a 15-horse power engine in sampling room, a 12½-horse power engine for running elevator, a complete laboratory, weighing department, etc., all systematically and conveniently arranged for doing its work effectively and at the smallest possible cost. Capacity of work 160 tons per day.

The output, which is in the form of high-grade copper-silver matte, is loaded on cars at the works and shipped East for refining. The company samples and purchases all character of ores, paying therefor such advanced rates that prospectors and small producers find it to their interest to sell rather than ship their output. The company makes a specialty of working low-grade and base ores, being enabled to handle 15-ounce manganese with profit. Although the works have been in operation but a comparatively short time, they have given such perfect satisfaction to patrons that the volume of business is increasing at a rate which will require material additions to the plant in a short time. The output of over 100 different mines and prospects are being received and reduced at the works. Their value to prospectors and miners of limited means cannot well be overestimated. They enable them to turn immediately their output into ready money, which may be used in the further development of their properties. The company has no mines and, therefore, can and does devote its entire attention to custom work. The want of such an establishment has long been felt in Butte and vicinity, and has greatly delayed the development of many mining properties which are now being worked through the advantages offered by this plant.

The works are under the able superintendency of Mr. J. L. Thomson, and the business of the concern is efficiently cared for by Mr. F. Burbidge. Both are very capable officers and pleasant and accommodating gentlemen to deal with. The assaying department is under the immediate supervision of Messrs. D. P. Murphy and J. Moreland, two practical and thoroughly skilled assayers. Altogether the works directly employ 75 men and are run day and night. As we said at the outset, they are of inestimable value to the prospector and miner of limited means, and are receiving a patronage as flattering to the fair dealing of the gentlemen having them in charge as it is deserving.

CLOTHIERS

HATTERS



MAIN AND BROADWAY.

FINE FURNISHERS

SHIRT MAKERS

FRED. GAMER & Co.

— FINE —

BOOTS AND SHOES

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

MAIN STREET, BUTTE, MONT.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Among the great bonanzas of Butte, and overshadowing nearly all of them by its huge proportions and practically unbounded copper-ore producing capacity, is the magnificent Mountain View mine. The property includes all the ground between the St. Lawrence and Colusa mines, being over 2,000 feet in length along the vein and containing 85 acres. It is developed by a 4 by 7 double compartment vertical shaft 638 feet in depth, from which cross-cuts have been run north and south at the 300, 400, 500 and 600-foot stations. The 500-foot south cross-cut opened a vein 100 feet in width, upon which a level was driven 75 feet west and another 100 feet east. The 600-foot cross-cut shows the same width of vein, but carrying a better quality of ore. From this station a level has been driven west 125 feet and another east 250 feet, the latter in good ore and for the most part in an 18-foot body of copper glance.

The north cross-cuts from the 500 and 600-foot stations opened up two veins, the first struck being 16 feet wide and the other, still further north, 28 feet wide. In the first levels are driven 300 feet east and 125 feet west. From the 600-foot north cross-cut a level has been driven 350 feet east in a body of ore 18 feet in width, and west 175 feet. A cross-cut run north 100 feet in the 350-foot east level, commencing at a point 200 feet from the head, struck a 28-foot vein of good ore, making in the aggregate 146 feet of vein matter opened up in the mine. No stoping has been done and no ore removed except what was necessary to make the developments above noted. At the depth of 638 feet no water to speak of has been encountered, a few buckets only being daily raised to the surface.

The Mountain View is essentially a virgin mine, whose immense bodies of ore could keep another Anaconda smelter constantly employed, and whose output could build and support another Anaconda town. Its owner, Mr. C. X. Larabie, who fully appreciates the magnitude and great value of the property, is not disposed to work it beyond a systematic course of development until an advance in the price of copper justifies the erection of works commensurate with the ore-yielding capacity of the mammoth mine.

CAMP CREEK MINES.

It is not generally known that several large lodes have been recently uncovered at the head of Camp Creek, 10 or 12 miles east of Melrose, in Silver Bow County, which for width and richness of ore give promise of taking rank among the most valuable mining properties on the West Side. Among them may be mentioned the Cleveland and S. T. Hauser, both owned by H. D. Mansfield & Co., the company being Messrs. J. R. Boyce, Jr., Julien Smith, J. H. Curtis and Greene Majors, prominent citizens of Butte. These lodes are at present simply prospects, but it will be conceded they are most inviting ones. At a depth of 20 feet nine tons of ore were taken from the Cleveland which sampled \$165 per ton in gold at the Butte Sampling Works. The ore was purchased by that establishment at these figures. The S. T. Hauser is an extension of the Cleveland, showing the same width and character of ore. Mr. Mansfield, the discoverer of the properties, is an experienced miner and prospector, and feels assured the company has a bonanza in the Cleveland and S. T. Hauser. Preparations for sinking to the 100-foot level are now being made.

Near the same locality on a tributary of Camp Creek, James Moffitt, John Treanor & Co. have opened two claims—the Banner and Columbia. On the former they are down 20 feet and on the latter 75 feet—the Banner showing 20 feet of vein matter with 5 feet of ore, carrying from 25 to 36 per cent. copper, while the latter shows 8 feet of ore carrying 25 per cent. of copper. The work of further developing the properties is being carried on. The discoverer of these lodes, Mr. John Treanor, is on the ground and the work of development is under his immediate supervision.

THE PARROT SMELTER.

The Parrot smelter, which is constantly employed in reducing the ores of the mine belonging to the Parrot company, is situated about one mile southeast of Butte. The plant consists of 12 roasting furnaces, 6 reverberatory furnaces, two blast furnaces of a capacity of 160 tons of ore per day, 6 Manhes converters, comprising two sets, producing daily 55,000 pounds of pig copper 99.5 fine, 7 boilers, 8 engines of from 12 to 75 horse-power each, 4 steam pumps, to supply water for the works; 82 roasting stalls, each holding 20 tons of ore; an office and assaying rooms, a well-equipped machine shop, a carpenter shop, storehouse, grinding rooms, blacksmith shop, pump-house, coal, coke and charcoal sheds, a complete system of railway tracks from one building to another, and, in fact, all the appliances and buildings necessary to conduct successfully the reduction of copper ores upon an extensive scale. The works cost over \$500,000.

The buildings are compact, artistically designed and substantially built. Provision for protection against fire is made by the construction of a reservoir near at hand, covering about 20 acres of ground, in which a never-failing supply of water is confined. Fifty cords of wood, 50 tons of coal, 11 tons of coke and 2,000 bushels of charcoal are daily consumed. The coal is obtained from Wyoming and the wood and charcoal from the vicinity of Butte. During the year 1885 the company turned out over 9,000 tons of copper, the larger portion of which was shipped to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to be refined at works owned by members of the Parrot company. About 6 tons are daily shipped to Newark, New Jersey, to be refined by an electrical process. Assays of ores and metals are made at the smelter, two skilled assayers being constantly employed in an elaborately furnished office. The company employs about 420 men, whose aggregate monthly wages amount to \$50,000.

The ore is brought from the mine to the smelter over a railway built by the Summit Valley Railway Company. Two cars, each carrying about 5 tons, are loaded from a chute at the mine, and with a man between them to manage the brake are sent spinning down the grade to the smelter, three-fourths of a mile distant. Five sets of cars are employed. The empty cars are hauled back to the mine by horses. The Utah and Northern has a track to the smelter, from which it receives no inconsiderable amount of its immense freight traffic. Mr. H. D. Hibbard is general superintendent and Mr. J. Gaylord superintendent of the smelter. They are thoroughly competent gentlemen, and under their management the Parrot has become one of the finest copper producers of Butte.

BUTTE BOILER WORKS.

E. L. MAHONEY, PROPRIETOR.

Among the home enterprises in Butte which deserve and receive the patronage of the public are the large boiler and repairing works of E. L. Mahoney on East Park street. Since their establishment in 1880 no similar works in the Territory have turned out a larger or better class of boilers, or more intricate, substantial and satisfactory repairing. Being a practical and finished mechanic himself Mr. Mahoney, though constantly employing from 8 to 18 men, has none but the best of workmen engaged, hence all repairing, of which he makes a specialty, can be warranted as complete and workmanlike in every particular. Quite a number of 50-horse power boilers manufactured at his establishment are in use in Butte and vicinity, and by long service attests the thoroughness and superiority of his work. Parties desiring boilers of any size or repairing of the same done would do well to consult Mr. Mahoney before giving their orders elsewhere. Work done at bedrock figures. Correspondence from outside mining sections solicited.

J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.

The firm of J. W. Chapman & Co. consists of J. W. Chapman and Charles Cram, both representative Western men full of push, energy and enterprise. The firm carries on an extensive transfer, forwarding, shipping and grain business at Butte, and is ready at all times to take hold of and promptly and safely transfer any kind of freight, from a paper of soda to the heaviest machinery. Parties having freight to handle cannot place its removal in better hands. The firm is also engaged in raising horses for sale and in pasturing animals for others. Mr. Chapman, who is secretary of the Silver Bow Stock Growers' Association, takes great interest in this branch of business carried on by the firm, and devotes much of his time in attending to it. Horses entrusted to his care will receive the best of attention and at reasonable rates. Horses bearing the brand *K C* are noted on the west side for their staying qualities and are favorites with stockmen. Range, Silver Bow county. Postoffice of the firm, Butte, M. T.

WINDSOR STABLES.

Among the many substantial, enterprising and prominent business men of Butte, none stand higher in the estimation of the public than Messrs. Geoffrey and Thomas Lavell, the active, energetic and public-spirited proprietors of the Windsor Stables, in this city. These gentlemen, seeing the want of a livery establishment commensurate with the importance of Butte as a great business center, erected a magnificent two-story brick fire-proof structure, 42 by 100 feet, on East Park street, and stocked it with one of the most costly outfits in the West. Among the equipments of this immense establishment are a full line of the latest improved make of single and double buggies, elegant carriages, superb landaus, beautiful hacks, roomy omnibuses, two highly finished hearses, cutters and sleighs, the largest and finest band wagon in Montana, and a full stable of stylish, high-spirited yet gentle buggy and carriage horses and ladies' and gentlemen's riding horses.

In connection with their immense livery business the Lavell Brothers board horses by the day, week or month, furnish No. 1

accommodations for transient teams, purchase and sell horses for patrons, and transact such other business as is usually carried on by first-class livery, feed and sale stables. The gentlemen also run a thoroughly equipped passenger transfer line to and from the depot, connecting with departing and incoming trains.

Having an extensive horse-breeding farm between Divide Creek and the Big Hole River, well stocked with highly bred mares, and having imported at great expense the celebrated Wood's Golddust and Messenger Prince stallions, the Lavell Brothers are now prepared to keep their extensive livery establishment abundantly supplied with horses noted for their size, style, speed and endurance. This advantage is possessed by no other livery stable in the Territory. The finest turnouts furnished at short notice at prices as low as the lowest.

BUTTE SAMPLING WORKS.

In December, 1885, the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, of Pueblo, Colorado, built an ore sampling works and established an agency for the purchase of gold, silver and copper ores. The works are located near the Silver Bow mill, east of the city, on a side track of the Utah & Northern Railway. Their plant consists of an ore house and engine room, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, a platform along the railroad the full length of the building, and another platform for receiving ore 10 feet long by 25 feet wide. The machinery consists of one large-size Blake crusher, one set Cornish rolls, one pulverizer and a 40-horse power engine and boiler. Their mode of sampling ore is as follows: The coarse rock in a lot of ore is first put through the crusher, so that the whole lot of ore is made of a size that may be shoveled easily. Then the lot of ore is all turned over with a shovel, every tenth shovelfull being thrown to one side as a sample. After the sample has been cut out, it is then all crushed, so that none of it is larger than walnuts. It is then cut down over a split shovel to about two ore sacks full. This quantity is then put through the Cornish rolls, which reduce it to the size of peas. The sample is then cut down over a duster to about a one-pound paper sack full. This quantity is then pulverized so that it will pass an 80 mesh screen, and an assay of the pulp determines the value of the whole lot of ore.

From years of experience in sampling ores by different methods, they have satisfactorily proven that the above described method is the most perfect for determining the exact values of all kinds and classes of ores. This company will sample and buy at the highest market rates all kinds of ores, in any quantity, from a sackfull up. The miner is thus enabled to ascertain just what he is doing, and just the value of his ore without waiting to get out a quantity. The business of the sampling works, under the management of F. H. Shepherd, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of the owners.

GREGSON SPRINGS.

About eighteen miles northwest of Butte, in the extreme upper portion of the beautiful Deer Lodge Valley, and just within the boundary line of Silver Bow County, lie the now famous Gregson's Springs. We say *famous*, for among the numerous hot springs in Montana, whose waters possess remarkable curative properties, not one has effected more marvelous cures and has a larger list of afflicted

placed to its credit who have been benefited by the use of their waters than Gregson's. This fact is well known and acknowledged, and hence their popularity.

Being situated at the foot of the grand old Rockies, whose snow-capped summit, some six or eight miles distant, rests upon a succession of swelling, forest-clad mountains, whose numerous trout-filled streams find their way across the valley to the Deer Lodge River beyond, the scenery is as varied as it is picturesque, and presents to the lover of the beautiful in nature a never-ending source of delight, and to the afflicted a panorama replete with an interest which robs pain of much of its torture, and upon which the eye of the visitor never tires. These natural advantages, combined with the highly medicinal character of their waters, have made Gregson's a favorite place of resort for the invalid and an attractive point for private parties from Butte and the surrounding towns.

The Springs were first located in 1866 by a Mr. Hurlburt, who disposed of his right to them to Messrs. Eli and George Gregson April 18, 1869. The Gregson Brothers built a large two-story hotel, several bath-rooms and outbuildings at the Springs, and otherwise improved them for the accommodation of visitors. On June 1, 1886, Messrs. I. W. Stoner and Milo French took a three-years' lease of the property, and immediately inaugurated extensive and much-needed improvements upon it. At the present writing the place has lodging accommodations for 40 persons, which will be materially increased in the near future. A two-story frame building, 22 by 35 feet, is now in course of construction. The upper story will be devoted to sleeping apartments and the lower to a billiard parlor and sitting rooms for private parties. The building, which will be superbly furnished throughout, is situated about 75 yards north of the hotel and on a line with the row of buildings which form the two sides of a square, containing the bath-rooms, plunge bath, barroom and a gentlemen's dormitory. A pipe will be laid and hot water conducted from the springs to the barroom and to such other parts of the buildings as may be covered by it. A telephone line will also be built to Stuart, two and a-half miles distant, thus connecting the place with Butte, Anaconda and Deer Lodge, and with other points reached by the wires at those places. The dance hall, a neatly constructed building, about 50 yards southwest of the hotel, will be partitioned off into sleeping apartments and connected with the main building by a raised plank walk.

THE SPRINGS

Are situated about 100 yards southwest of the hotel. There are four large ones and several smaller ones, rising from a slight depression in the ground not over 75 feet in diameter. The aggregate volume of their waters is about 15 inches, not one-third of which is utilized at present. The temperature of the hottest spring is 175 degrees Fahrenheit, the second and largest 170 degrees. The waters are conducted to the bath rooms and plunge bath through open boxes, and reach the former at a temperature of 130 degrees, where they are cooled by pure water conveyed in a pipe from a spring near by. The lessees will build a reservoir immediately, in which to cool the hot spring water for tempering purposes, thus making the baths purely medicinal ones. Four bath-rooms and a plunge bath, 20 by 50 feet and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, have thus far been found sufficient to supply the demand for baths, but the recent great increase of patronage necessitates the immediate construction of additional ones. They will be completed in the near future. Other improvements will also be made

for the comfort, convenience and health of visitors. When the present ones under way are completed there will be accommodations for 100 permanent guests.

The Utah & Northern Railway runs within half a mile of the Springs. It is proposed by the lessees to make arrangements with the railway company for the building of a platform and the landing of passengers for the Springs at the nearest point to them. At present visitors leave the cars at Stuart, two and a half miles distant, where free conveyances to the Springs await them.

The lessees are well and favorably known in Butte and on the West Side. Judge French was twice elected Police Magistrate of Butte, and Mr. Stoner was elected and served a term as City Marshal, from May, 1885, to May, 1886. Both are genial, social gentlemen, who do all in their power for the comfort of their guests and who possess the happy faculty of making visitors feel at home. Mrs. Stoner ably presides over the hotel and efficiently discharges the duties of hostess. The *cuisine* is all that can be desired, and the table supplied with the best in the market. Fresh, blooming young ladies have charge of the dining room, and cheerfully and politely attend to the wants of the boarders. Board, lodging and baths are furnished guests at the extremely low price of \$12 per week. The waters of Springs, which contain iron, magnesia, sulphur and soda, are a specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, catarrhal affections, nervous prostration, physical debility, etc., and have never failed to relieve the afflicted who have visited them and tested their curative properties. Nature created a great and an invaluable sanitarium at Gregson's when it sent the waters, medicated in its vast laboratory below, hissing and seething to the surface.

THE NEW COMIQUE.

In February, 1886, the Theatre Comique, a frame structure owned by Mr. J. E. Van Gundy, of Deer Lodge, and situated on Main street, between Park and Galena streets, was destroyed by fire. The site of the old building was afterwards purchased by Mayor H. L. Frank, and from plans drawn by Architect J. R. Roberts, suggested by Messrs. John A. Gordon and Frederick Ritchie, the pioneer variety theatre managers and lessees of the building, a new structure was completed June 30, 1886, and opened the next evening by a large company selected from the prominent stars of the East and the West.

THE BUILDING

is 30 by 100 feet, two stories high, with basement of solid stonemasonry two feet thick. The first story front is iron and glass, the rear and sides being brick, making the structure virtually fire proof. Height of building, from basement to the Howe truss roof, 51 feet 8 inches. The rear of the basement contains large dressing-rooms for the performers, the rest of the space being occupied by the Can-Can restaurant.

The ground floor contains a ticket office, a large bar handsomely equipped, an auditorium 30 by 65 and a stage 24 by 30, the latter supplied with superb scenery and settings made by L. R. Close, of Kansas City, consisting in part of 18 drop curtains, set cottages, draperies, tormenters, wings, etc.

A broad, finely-carpeted stairway leads from the auditorium to the first floor above. Opposite the ample landing is a neat and tastefully furnished bar. To the right are two superbly-furnished wine rooms, handsomely carpeted and supplied with stands, large mirrors,

beautiful oil paintings, costly window hangings, and all other articles usually found in first-class wine rooms. To the left of the landing are 16 large and completely-furnished boxes, arranged in a semi-circle, from each of which a fine view of the stage may be had. Opposite the bar and immediately over the lower stairway another broad, carpeted stairway leads to the other floor above and second tier of boxes. Here to the right of the landing are two large and elegantly-furnished parlors. Messrs. Gordon and Ritchie have spared neither pains nor expense in fitting up these rooms. Costly and beautifully-designed Turkish rugs cover the floor, richly-upholstered chairs, marble-topped center-tables and luxurious sofas fill appropriate places. French plate pier glasses and paintings from the old masters adorn the walls. A grand piano and rich window draperies complete the principal furnishings of these palatial rooms. Sixteen boxes, the exact counterpart of those below, and arranged in like form, occupy the space to the left. The ventilation of the building is complete and thorough, there being two large, open skylights 8 by 14 feet, besides several side openings.

The building is hard-finished inside, and all the woodwork painted and decorated in the most artistic manner. The ceiling, which is supplied with rings, hooks, bars, etc., for trapeze and aerial performances, is tastefully and beautifully frescoed. Three water plugs conveniently placed inside, each supplied with the necessary hose, form a safe and reliable protection against fire. The building cost \$20,000.

Messrs. Gordon and Ritchie, the proprietors, thoroughly understand their business, and being enterprising and withal popular with the profession, they experience no difficulty in obtaining the best variety talent in the country, and appreciating the wants of the theatre-goers of the community, they propose to engage none but first-class performers, and present only clean, wholesome entertainments.

As an instance of push, energy and pluck it should be stated that this magnificent and substantially-built structure was completed from the foundation walls and the keys turned over to the proprietors in just 29 working days. In doing this Mr. C. J. McSherry, the contractor, has earned an enviable reputation as a builder. When it is considered that 225,000 brick and 80,000 feet of lumber entered into the construction of the building it can be confidently asserted that the New Comique was put up in shorter time than any other building of its size in Montana. Mr. McSherry was, however, most ably and effectively seconded by Mr. John W. McDonald, the sub-contractor of the carpenter work. This gentleman, who is known as the lightning builder of the Missoula public school building, did all the carpenter work in just ten days. These gentlemen did their work thoroughly and substantially. Butte can safely challenge the West to show a quicker or better piece of work.

LEYSON & TURCK.

The firm of Leyson & Turck is one of the oldest, largest and most popular jewelry establishments in Butte. The house carries an immense stock of superior goods in its line, and commands a trade second to no other jewelry firm in the Territory. The gentlemen comprising it are practical jewelers and watchmakers, and have earned an enviable reputation by the reliability, faultless character and artistic finish of their work. They make fine watch repairing a specialty, and are prepared to manufacture any or all parts of a

watch equal in any respect to those turned out by the largest Eastern houses. Being agents for the Waltham and Howard watches, they keep constantly on hand a large stock of these popular makes. All goods guaranteed as represented.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Deer Lodge County is situated in the western portion of the Territory. It is bounded on the north by Missoula, Choteau and Lewis and Clarke counties; east by Choteau, Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties; south by Silver Bow and Missoula counties, and west by Missoula county. County seat, Deer Lodge; area, 6,500 square miles. It originally included Silver Bow County, and was at one time, in point of population and taxable property, the most important county in the Territory. In 1881 Silver Bow County was formed from its southern portion. Its principal towns are Anaconda, Deer Lodge and Philipsburg. Among its towns of lesser note are Stuart, New Chicago, Blackfoot, Pioneer, Georgetown, Cable, Bears mouth, Washington Gulch, Avon, Helmsville, Elliston, Lincoln, Beartown, Medhurst, Garrison, McClellan Gulch and Drummond. Its surface is broken by spurs and detached groups of the main Rocky Mountain range. The latter forms its eastern boundary line. The county has been noted for the extent and richness of its placer mines, many of which are still being worked. It is now more particularly noted for possessing the greatest silver mine in the Territory, the Granite Mountain, at Philipsburg, and the largest smelting works in the world.

The following table shows its assessable property since the date of its organization:

1865-66.....	459,891	1878.....	2,508,958
1867-68.....	1,028,631	1879.....	3,591,575
1869-70.....	1,399,879	1880.....	4,330,506
1871-72.....	1,633,289	1881.....	2,386,127
1873.....	1,619,303	1882.....	2,627,206
1874.....	1,695,648	1883.....	2,677,766
1875.....	1,611,438	1884.....	3,550,600
1876.....	1,815,600	1885.....	3,899,894
1877.....	1,946,044		

Deer Lodge County contains a large area of fine agricultural, pasture and natural hay lands, which are drained by the Deer Lodge and Blackfoot rivers and their tributaries. The principal productions of the county are gold, silver, beef, mutton, grain and vegetables. The Territorial Prison, Insane Asylum and the Montana Collegiate Institute are located in this county. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through it from east to west, and the Utah & Northern intersects that great transcontinental line at Garrison, thus affording the county superior transportation facilities.

STAGE LINES.

A tri-weekly line of stages runs from Anaconda to Cable and Philipsburg; a daily line from Deer Lodge to Bears mouth; a tri-weekly from Beartown to Bears mouth; a semi-weekly from Blackfoot to Keene; a semi-weekly from Helmsville to Keene; a daily from New Chicago to Cable; a tri-weekly from Philipsburg to Cable, New Chicago and Anaconda; a daily from Pioneer to Deer Lodge, and a semi-weekly from Washington Gulch to Blackfoot, Helmsville and Deer Lodge City.

POSTOFFICES.

Postoffices are established at Anaconda, Avon, Bearsmouth, Blackfoot City, Cable, Deer Lodge City (a money order office), Elliston, Helmsville, Lincoln, McClellan Gulch, Medhurst, New Chicago, Ovando, Philipsburg (a money order office), Potomac, Race Track, Stone Station, Stuart, Sunset, Warm Springs, Washington Gulch and Willow Glen.

DEER LODGE CITY.

Seat of justice of Deer Lodge County; population, according to Crofutt's Directory, 1,865; altitude, 4,546 feet. The city is situated on the right bank of Deer Lodge River, at the junction of Cottonwood Creek with that stream, and in the heart of one of the most beautiful and productive valleys in Montana. Its streets are wide and level, and many of them are shaded by magnificent cottonwood trees. In its early settlement it was known as Cottonwood,

The first house near the place was built by Mr. John Grant in 1862. Before the close of the following year John Powell and others built several log cabins upon the present site of the town. Since then the growth of the place has been healthy and substantial. It now contains some of the most beautifully situated and finest private residences in Montana. It has one bank—Clark & Larabie's—five grocery stores, three hotels, two restaurants, one weekly newspaper (the *New Northwest*), two boot and shoe stores, two drug stores, four churches—Presbyterian, frame; Catholic, stone; Christian, brick, and Episcopal, stone—one express office; telegraph and telephone offices; one theater, two barber shops, one meat market, one jewelry store, three harness shops, two hardware stores, six saloons, two livery and feed stables, one wholesale liquor store, one millinery and fancy goods store, one furniture store, one skating rink, one brewery, a public hall, one undertaker, three attorneys-at-law, and three physicians. It has an organized fire department, provided with hand engine, carriage, and about 1,000 feet of hose.

St. Joseph Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, although a private institution, receives and cares for patients. The cemetery, the finest in the Territory, is situated half a mile west of the town. A splendid race-track, with judges' stand, etc., is convenient to the town.

ITS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Deer Lodge City is unquestionably the educational center of Montana. Aside from its excellent public schools and the private institution of learning in charge of the Sisters of Charity, it has in the College of Montana the best educational institution in the West. The college is located about half a mile southeast of Main street upon a plateau, having an elevation of 100 feet or more above the town, commanding an extensive view of the beautiful valley and the distant mountains which bound it. The buildings are of brick, modern in style and commodious, the furniture, apparatus and appointments new and complete, and the courses of study pursued equal to those of any other similar institution East or West. The extreme healthfulness of the place, the cultivated and refined society in its neighborhood, and the absence of the temptations and allurements incidental to large cities are among the advantages which the College of Montana possesses, and which, when generally understood, will draw to it a patronage second to none enjoyed by the older colleges of the East. The following named persons compose the Board of Trustees, officers and Faculty. Changes will be made in the latter in the near future :

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gov. Samuel T. Hauser—Helena.
 Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D.—Deer Lodge.
 Rev. W. A. Holliday, D. D.—Charlotte, N. C.
 Hon. John F. Forbis—Butte.
 Rev. E. J. Groeneveld—Deer Lodge.
 Rev. J. R. Russell—Butte.
 Ferd. Kennett, Esq.—Missoula.

OFFICERS.

Rev. J. R. Russell—President of the Board.
 Mr. S. E. Larabie—Treasurer.
 Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D.—President of the Faculty.
 Rev. E. J. Groeneveld—Secretary of the Board.
 Prof. A. M. Mattoon—Secretary of the Faculty.

FACULTY.

Rev. D. J. McMillan, President—Ancient Languages and the Sciences.

Rev. E. J. Groeneveld, A. M.—Professor of German Language and English Literature.

A. M. Mattoon, A. M.—Professor of Mathematics and English.

Mrs. E. J. McMillan—Instructor in Music, assisted by Miss Kate P. Calvin.

Prof. James W. Rhodes—Instructs on the Violin, Guitar and other orchestral and band instruments.

Miss Lillian Hudson—Drawing and Painting.

Instructors in Latin, vocal music and the natural sciences will be selected by the Board of Trustees at its next meeting.

CALENDAR FOR 1886-7.

First term begins.....September, 1886.

“ “ closes.....January, 1887.

Holiday vacation December 22 to January 5th.

Second term begins.....January, 1887.

“ “ closes.....June, 1887.

Easter vacation one week.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The United States Penitentiary for Montana is located at Deer Lodge, on the right bank of the river, opposite the railroad depot. The structure is built of stone. The old penitentiary, a stone building 70 by 40 feet, was finished in 1872, and now constitutes the north wing of the entire prison. In 1884 an addition was built on the south end, and in the fall of 1885 a wing of the same dimensions as the old original building was added south of this addition. The entire structure is composed of stone, is 175 feet in length and 40 feet in width. Each wing of the building is 36 by 66 feet in the clear, the ceiling being 22 feet high, which, with the Mansard roof, gives the interior of the building a height of 30 feet. The center part of the penitentiary between the two wings is 50 by 35 feet and 30 feet high, surmounted by a Mansard roof and cupola skylight. It is three stories high, and contains the office, dining room, sleeping apartments and kitchen of the officers of the institution.

In the south (new) wing there are forty-two cells, each 8 feet by 6 feet, build of brick in a solid block in the center of the building, and separated from the main walls by a corridor 8 feet wide on each side and 5 feet 6 inches wide at the south end. Between the other end of the cells and the north partition wall of the wing is a space 10 feet wide, separated from the side corridors by bars from floor to ceiling. In this space are situated the "look-outs" for the guards. The cells, which are furnished with grated doors of chrome steel, are arranged in three tiers, half facing to the east and half to the west. They are ventilated by a grating in the rear of each cell communicating with a shaft running to the roof. The floor of the entire wing is of stone, and the cells on the two upper tiers are floored with cement. The north and south wings are identical in arrangement, except that the former has only two tiers and consequently only 28 cells. Two prisoners are allotted to each cell. The prison is, therefore, at present capable of accommodating 140 convicts.

Each wing is lighted by eleven large windows in the walls, and a corresponding number of smaller ones in the Mansard roof, all protected by steel bars. The convicts' kitchen is a log building attached to the rear of the north wing. They take their meals in the corridor, of the prison. During the spring of the present year the prison yard, which is surrounded by a board fence, has been enlarged, and the log out-buildings, which are used as wash house, bath house, workshops, etc., have been removed into a uniform row about 70 feet in the rear of the main building and parallel with it.

ITS OFFICERS.

The officers of the penitentiary are as follows :

R. S. Kelley, Marshal and Superintendent.

Thomas McTague, Deputy Superintendent and Warden.

J. H. Owings, M. D., Medical Attendant.

Guards—Alex. Brown, S. Marks, C. B. Harris, J. M. Brown, S. M. C. Hughes, A. E. Robbins, R. H. Hereford, Frank Conley, G. Parrette, R. L. Kelley and Wm. Hollingsworth.

The present officers took charge of the penitentiary July 1, 1885. The arrangements of the penitentiary are such that in case of necessity 175 or more prisoners can be securely confined. As shown by the following table, for which, with the above data, we are indebted to the polite and efficient warden, Mr. Thomas McTague, there are 123 convicts. Their crimes and periods of sentence are thus given :

For murder, one for life. For murder in the second degree : two for 10 years, one for 12 years, four for 15 years, one for 18 years, three for 20 years, one for 30 years, and five for life.

For manslaughter : one for 1 year, two for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 5 years, one for 7 years, and one for 9 years.

For assault to kill : two for 1 year, two for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 5 years, one for 7 years, and one for 9 years.

Assault to do bodily harm : one for 1 year.

Robbery : two for 2 years, one for 5 years, one for 7½ years, and four for 10 years.

Robbing United States mail : one for 10 years.

Burglary—grand larceny : one for 25 years.

Burglary : eight for 2 years, two for 2½ years, six for 5 years, and one for 7 years.

Forgery : two for 1 year, one for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, three for 2 years, one for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and two for 3 years.

Uttering forged check: one for 1 year and one for 2 years.

Embezzlement : one for 1 year and one for 3 years.

Counterfeiting : one for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, two for 3 years, and three for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Grand larceny : five for 1 year, three for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, three for 2 years, six for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, six for 3 years, two for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, three for 4 years, six for 5 years, one for 6 years, five for 7 years, one for 10 years, one for 12 years, and one for 14 years.

Larceny : one for 1 year.

Arson—3rd degree : one for 3 years.

Breaking jail : one for 2 years.

ITS SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—Deer Lodge No. 14. Meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

I. O. O. F.—Cottonwood Lodge No. 2. Meets every Wednesday evening.

K. of P.—Valley Lodge No. 6. Meets every Wednesday evening.

A. O. U. W.—Mt. Powell Lodge No. 13. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

G. A. R.—G. H. Thomas Post No. 4. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Sojourning members of each of the above orders, in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

THE STREETS

running north and south are named alphabetically from the West Side to the East. Those running east and west are named numerically to twelfth, commencing on the north. They are wide and level and afford beautiful drives.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

One of the distinguished features of this beautiful valley town is the number of its commodious, pleasantly situated and artistically finished private residences. Among the most noticeable and which command the attention and admiration of the visitor are the residences of Mr. E. L. Bonner, of the large mercantile firm of E. L. Bonner & Co.; C. P. Bielenberg, Peter Valiton, S. E. Larabie, Nick Bielenberg, Addison Smith, Con Kohrs, Edward Irvine, Judge Galbraith, William Williams, J. H. Meyers, J. Y. Batterton, O. B. O'Bannon, Dr. A. H. Mitchell, H. S. Reed, W. W. Higgins and Howard Zenor. Captain Mills, the popular editor and proprietor of the *New Northwest*, has a beautifully shaded and most conveniently located plot of ground, upon which he contemplates building a fine residence in the near future. The beauty and comfort of these residences are greatly enhanced by the magnificent growth of shade trees and the artistically arranged beds of many hued flowers which surround them.

ITS NEWSPAPER.

The *New Northwest*, published at Deer Lodge, is one of the oldest, most extensively circulated and influential newspapers published in the Territory. By its able and fearless, yet conservative, advocacy of Republican principles, it commands the admiration and support of its party throughout the Territory, and the respect of the opposition.

The *New Northwest* has always been a faithful representative of the place, and has done much to add to its prosperity and to insure its stability. The people of Deer Lodge are proud of their journal, and tender it a generous and hearty support.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY.

J. B. McMasters	.....	Sheriff
R. G. Humber	.....	Treasurer
W. F. Shanley	.....	Clerk and Recorder
Orren Emerson	.....	Probate Judge
Joseph Lodge	.....	Assessor
G. A. Kellogg	.....	Surveyor
T. W. Catlin	.....	Superintendent of County Schools
M. J. Fitzpatrick	.....	Public Administrator
A. P. McFarland	.....	Coroner
J. Y. Batterton	}	Commissioners
Morgan Evans		
J. H. Helm		

ITS AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Deer Lodge Valley contains a large area of rich and productive agricultural and natural hay lands, nearly all of which are under fence and cultivated. Cereals of nearly every kind are raised in abundance, while all the vegetables usually grown in the North Temperate zone yield generous returns to the farmer. Oats, barley, potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, rutabagos, carrots, beets and peas are the principal crops cultivated. But little wheat is sown. All crops, with the single exception of hay, are irrigated, or artificially watered, as rains seldom fall in sufficient quantities to supply the needed moisture. In favorable seasons one irrigation suffices, but two, and in extraordinarily dry seasons, three irrigations are required to mature crops. Fine agricultural lands are also found on Flint Creek, the Big Blackfoot and its tributaries, and Warm Springs Creek. An abundance of water for irrigation purposes can be obtained from any of these streams.

The first settlers naturally occupied the bottom lands bordering upon streams, for two reasons; First, they were considered more productive, and second, water could be obtained for irrigation purposes at a nominal cost. But the experience of the past few years of Montana farmers has proven that the bench lands, or plateaus, rising from the borders of the bottom lands, are quite as productive, and on account of their elevation, crops raised upon them are less liable to be affected by frosts in the spring and autumn. Deer Lodge County contains a large amount of these bench or plateau lands yet unoccupied or unclaimed, which offer comfortable homes to hundreds of families, and which are capable of sustaining a population far in excess of its present number. All that is required to make them bloom and blossom as the rose are a moderate amount of capital and willing hands. The lands are there awaiting the advent of sturdy, plucky Eastern farmers to convert them into pleasant homesteads. Although it is what is termed a mountain country, it contains the essential elements of continued prosperity—productive agricultural lands, a large area of pasturage and unbounded mineral resources. The latter are more particularly mentioned elsewhere in this work.

ANACONDA.

The town of Anaconda, which was surveyed and platted in June, 1883, is situated upon the right bank of Warm Springs creek, 27 miles northwest of Butte, and 9 miles from Stuart, a station on the line of the Utah & Northern Railway. The location is a beautiful one, the soil being gravelly, the ground almost level, with just sufficient fall to afford ample drainage. A mile or two west of the town the valley narrows to a canyon through which the creek, that rises 12 or 14 miles distant, flows eastward to the Deer Lodge River. On the south the mountains come down within half a mile of the town, while to the east the valley, dotted with the homes of prosperous farmers and stockmen, widens out until it joins the upper Deer Lodge basin. At the foot of a high bluff to the north, on the opposite side of the creek and within half a mile of the town, the great smelting works are located. The view from the place is pleasing in the extreme, the eye resting upon a beautiful valley in the east, while to the north and west are seen towering mountain spurs which jut out from the main range of the Rockies.

ANACONDA,

Although rating third in the Territory, in point of population, the second in its receipts and shipments, and the peer of any in enterprise and prosperity, is the outgrowth of a single mine in Butte—the Anaconda, from which the town takes its name. Its population is estimated at a little over 5,000. Its streets are wide and conveniently laid out. From Front street, which faces and runs parallel with the railroad to the south, the streets are numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive. Those running north and south, commencing at the west, are Willow, Spruce, Walnut, Elm, Maple, Locust, Hickory, Main, Oak, Cherry, Cedar, Chestnut, Birch, Alder and Ash. The town contains some fine brick business blocks, and a large number of roomy, comfortable private residences which would be a credit to much larger and more pretentious places in the East. It has one bank—Hoge, Daly & Co., which does an immense business; an excellent 32-column weekly newspaper—the *Review*, independent in politics, established May 10, 1884, and owned and edited by Mr. L. O. Leonard. Mr. Nat Hoss & Bro. will soon issue a 32-column semi-weekly, Democratic paper to be called the *Deer Lodge County Democrat*. Anaconda has a large brick public school building and two church buildings, one belonging to the M. E. Church, South, brick, the other to the Christian Church, frame. The M. E. Church has a fine parsonage already built, and own three lots upon which a church building will be erected as soon as possible. The church holds services every Sunday morning in the Christian Church, the Rev. E. A. Stickelman being in charge. The Presbyterians have no church building, but hold regular Sunday services in the M. E. Church, South, the Rev. T. J. Lamont in charge.

The town has 21 hotels, restaurants and lodging houses; 10 stores, including general merchandise, dry goods and clothing; 3 blacksmith shops, 3 furniture stores, 4 jewelry stores, 6 barber shops, 1 brewery, 1 lumber yard, 3 meat markets, 3 livery stables, 3 drug stores, 3 wholesale liquor houses, 21 saloons, 1 planing mill, 1 skating rink, 1 variety theater, and a full complement of painters, decorators, bakeries, millinery shops, assay offices, photographers, and fruit, cigar and news stands. It also has five attorneys-at-law and four physicians. An express office, telephone office, telegraph office and two stage lines are established. All the business houses do a fair volume of trade and all seem to prosper.

THE KENTUCKY STABLES

DEER LODGE, MONT.

WARD, LODGE & CO., Propr's.

Finest Turnouts in the City.

Gentle Horses.

Patties desirous of obtaining teams
to visit the surrounding coutry will
find our stables complete.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE TEAMS.

GOOD SADDLE HORSES.

Foster-Estes Mercantile

—≡COMPANY≡—

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COR. FIRST AND MAIN STS.,

ANACONDA, - - MONTANA.

THE SMELTING WORKS,

which are said to be the largest and finest in the world, cover about 15 acres. Ground was first broken for them in August, 1883, and the main buildings were completed the following year. They consist of 15 buildings. The principal ones are a concentrator building with a frontage of 240 feet, a 14-stack smelter building 498 feet long, a 12-stack smelter 300 feet long, a calciner building 350 feet long, an ore house with a capacity of 2,000 tons, a sampling mill, a matte and weighing house, a huge machine and blacksmith shop, a round-table building, office and two dwelling houses of brick, an assay office and several other smaller buildings, the whole forming a body of buildings which for completeness, stability and finish are unsurpassed by similar works in the world. The cost of the works exceeds \$1,200,000. The concentrator is run by water power, the other works by steam. The principal buildings are lighted by electricity, generated upon the spot. Water for the works is obtained from Warm Springs creek, and conducted upon the ground in a large ditch protected from the action of frost by a heavy covering. The works have a capacity of 500 tons of ore per day, which with comparatively slight expense can be increased to 1,000 tons per day. At present about 80 tons of copper matte, equal to 50 tons of pure copper, are turned out every 24 hours. Before being shipped to Eastern works for refining the matte, which is in the shape of irregular slabs, is crushed and put in strong sacks, each containing 100 pounds, for convenience in handling. About 875 men are now employed in and about the works, not including wood haulers, teamsters, etc. From 90 to 100 cords of wood and about 100 tons of coal are consumed every 24 hours. The wood is cut in the adjacent mountains and costs \$4.00 per cord delivered upon the ground. The coal is obtained from Wyoming and costs about \$7.00 per ton laid down at the works. The great mine and smelter are owned by Mr. J. B. Haggin, of San Francisco, Cal., the whole being under the management of Mr. Marcus Daly, one of the most competent mining men in the West. It is to his level-headedness, energy and business capacity Anaconda owes her existence, and Deer Lodge county her greatest source of revenue.

THE NEW CONCENTRATOR.

About a mile below the smelter and on the same side of Warm Springs Creek, a large concentrator, 60-stamp mill and ore-house are being built. The ore-house, a huge structure 90 by 220 feet, is now finished. The excavation is made for the mill and concentrator, the foundations are being laid and timbers being prepared. The latter will be 90 by 300 feet. The 60-stamp mill will be built immediately between the ore-house and concentrator. The railroad from the smelter to the concentrator has been completed and operated for some time. Immense quantities of rock are being transported over the short line of road from the quarry owned by the company south of the town, to enter into the foundation of the building. As at the smelter, the works are constructed upon a magnificent plan. Everything suggests the immensity of the operations to be performed. There is nothing small or insignificant about them. The motive power will be furnished by water and steam. A tunnel is being driven through solid rock to convey water from the creek to the ground. A boarding and lodging house for the accommodation of the workmen has been built by the proprietor of the works. The main building is 30 by 150 feet, two-stories high, with a wing 30 by 100 feet, two-stories high. It has sleeping apartments for 175 men,

and is now filled. The concentrator will be completed and in operation before the close of the season. Low-grade ores from the great mine will then be worked, and the output of the smelter greatly increased.

THE ANACONDA MINE.

While this mine is situated in Silver Bow County its output has built and now supports a town of 5,000 souls in Deer Lodge county; therefore, a brief notice of this great property is not considered out of place here. Experts who have examined it unite in the opinion that the Anaconda is the greatest copper mine now developed in the world. Its daily output of 500 to 600 tons of ore during the past two years, and its ore bodies now in sight, sufficient to keep the smelter employed for years to come, fully warrant the opinion expressed. The mine is developed by a three-compartment shaft, sunk to the depth of 1,000 feet. At distances of 100 feet apart cross-cuts have been run to the vein, in which levels have been driven east and west several hundred feet, displaying bodies of ore varying from 20 to 40 feet in width. The lode dips south. The ore is base—that is, it contains sulphur, iron, etc., and requires roasting in order to extract the more valuable minerals it contains. Besides copper, it carries from \$10 to \$30 in silver per ton.

Twenty-five cars, each carrying 20 tons, are daily loaded from great chutes at the mine, in which the ore is dumped as it is raised from the shaft. One large engine handles the train to Stuart, 18 miles from Butte, from which point the grade, being ascending, an additional engine is required to move the train to the works. From 200 to 300 men are employed in and about the mine. It is thoroughly equipped in every particular, and has the finest and largest hoisting works in the world. The mine, as well as the smelter, is the property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, of San Francisco, California. Mr. Marcus Daly is manager of the mine and the works, and it is to his energy, sound judgment and ability the very flattering condition of the property is largely due. The St. Lawrence mine, adjoining the Anaconda, is part of this great property.

A MODEL HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. H. Mitchell is building an hospital in Anaconda, which, for convenience, neatness in design and finish, will be a model institution of the kind. The building will be a 36 by 56 two-story brick structure, with 8 rooms below and 7 above, which will be fitted up with all the modern improvements and appliances for the comfort and health of patients. Although the hospital is built more especially for the accommodation of employees at the Anaconda smelting and concentrating works, other patients will be received, treated and cared for. The hospital will be under the immediate supervision of Drs. Mitchell and Snyder, which fact is a sufficient guaranty that nothing will be left undone that may add to the comfort of patients or hasten their convalescence.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Anaconda branch of the Utah and Northern Railway, which starts from the main line at Stuart, 9 miles distant, was commenced in the spring of 1883, and on the 14th of July, the same year, the first passenger train ran over it. In the following September it was completed to the smelter. The road was built under contract by Messrs. Caplice and McCune. A third rail is now laid upon the track from Butte to Garrison, via Anaconda, to accommodate the standard

guage cars of the Montana Union from Helena to Butte. The first train ran over the road July 23, 1886, the guage being widened between Garrison and Deer Lodge the afternoon and evening of the day before. The Butte and Garrison passenger trains run by the way of Anaconda, arriving there daily at 10:30 a. m. and departing at 4:30 p. m. One ore train of 25 cars, each containing 20 tons of ore, leave the Anaconda mine near Butte every forenoon and arrive at Anaconda at 4 o'clock the afternoon. Coal trains and freight trains arrive and depart almost hourly during the day.

THE FREIGHT TRAFFIC

of Anaconda is simply enormous. No place in the world of its size exceeds, and it is questionable whether there is a city with double its population that can boast of as great an annual tonnage. The following exhibit of receipts and shipments, for which we are indebted to Mr. S. D. Beebe, the Utah and Northern freight agent at Anaconda, will evidence this fact:

FREIGHT EXHIBIT.

MONTHS.	Receipts in pounds.	Shipments in pounds.
1885.		
January.....	39,425,630	4,306,715
February.....	55,179,555	5,047,665
March.....	47,389,566	6,100,483
April.....	46,633,812	6,324,552
May.....	51,562,079	5,164,935
June.....	51,657,484	4,157,707
July.....	58,211,198	5,336,051
August.....	56,560,487	14,742,661
September.....	67,759,061	15,859,645
October.....	70,195,800	16,777,320
November.....	66,910,100	18,623,770
December.....	57,821,600	12,671,025
1886.		
January.....	57,780,840	10,968,215
February.....	68,724,260	24,745,800
March.....	78,197,470	21,308,150
April.....	64,765,820	10,699,980
May.....	54,348,192	7,841,505
Totals.....	993,122,954	190,676,179

The falling-off in the receipts and shipments for April and May, shown in the above table, is due to the brakemen's strike at Butte, which occurred during the last of the former month and continued several days. The receipts and shipments for the month of June will far exceed those of any previous month since the starting of the works. In the exhibit, no account is taken of the wood, lime rock

and building rock used in the works. These of themselves would form no insignificant sum total of tonnage handled at the place. A moment's computation will show that during the past 17 months there have been 496,561 tons of freight received at Anaconda, and 95,338 tons shipped, an aggregate of 591,899 tons handled, sufficient to load 29,595 narrow-gauge cars, each containing 20 tons. Can any place in the world, having a population of only about 5,000 souls, show such an exhibit of freight receipts and shipments?

ITS MINES.

Recent developments have shown that Anaconda is rich in mineral resources, and that at no distant day the place will be as noted for its great mines as it is now for being the place where the greatest smelter in the world is located. It has been known for several years that rich deposits of silver-bearing ore exist in the mountains west of the town of Anaconda. Ten or twelve years ago the Silver Moss mine, situated in Silver Lake mining district, which takes its name from a sheet of water about 15 miles west of Anaconda, was worked, the ore being crushed in an arastra. The ore is free milling, rich in native silver and yielded fair wages. A large number of claims has been located in this district, several of which are being developed as the means of the locators will permit. All of them look well and bid fair to develop into paying properties. Among them are the Alturas, Silver Reef and Silver Moss, the two former developed by shafts 150 feet in depth and levels. The veins show a width of from 5 feet to 7 feet. A shaft 85 feet in depth shows a body of fine ore in the Silver Moss. The Elba, bonded to the Inter-Alta Mining Company of Anaconda is another promising property. Besides these the Romeo, Mount Pleasant, Boston Boy, Fairview, Hidden Treasure and Sirocco show very encouraging prospects. Seven miles farther above is Silver Hill, on the headwaters of Rock Creek. Considerable work it being done there with flattering results. But the finest property yet discovered in the vicinity of Anaconda is the

BLUE EYED NELLIE.

This mine is situated about 6 miles west of the town; is developed by a shaft 140 feet in depth and levels, and shows a large body of very high grade ore. Daily shipments are being made to Eastern reduction works, which yield enormous returns. Those interested in the mine are very reticent concerning the amount and value of its output, but it is known the ore runs way up into the hundreds per ton, and many place the mine as second to none in the Territory, not excepting the famous Granite Mountain and the noted Drum Lummon. The following from the *Anaconda Review* of July 22d shows its present outlook: "An important strike was made in the Blue Eyed Nellie mine last Tuesday. The new shaft which they have been sinking is now down to the depth of 140 feet. At the distance of 110 feet from the surface a level was run off and from some point on this level a winze was sunk 70 feet, where the new strike was made. We are unable to state just what nature the new ore body is, more than it is of a richer character than what has heretofore been mined. A piece of rock recently taken from the mine and assayed indicated 315 ounces silver and 55 per cent. lead. The company is now employing fifty-five men and are shipping several carloads of ore each week. The Blue Eyed Nellie is certainly the greatest small mine ever discovered in the Territory." Many locations have been made in the vicinity of the Blue Eyed Nellie, several of which bid fair to rival that great prop-

erty in the richness of their output. The mining outlook in the vicinity of Anaconda is certainly of a most encouraging character, and would seem to justify the opinion that at no distant day her mines will command an attention second only to that given to those in the vicinity of Butte.

CABLE MINE.

Is located in Deer Lodge County, midway between Anaconda and Philipsburg. It was discovered by three sailors who came over in the "Great Eastern" when the first Atlantic cable was laid. Hence came the name of the lode. The discoverers made a fortune for themselves by carrying the surface quartz to the neighboring creek and there panning and rocking the dirt. It afterwards passed into the hands of a corporation, which nearly failed from a bad cave near the 300-foot level. At this point Mr. J. C. Savery came to the rescue, and after expending over \$100,000 to run a tunnel to strike the lode, he met with the success to which he is entitled.

At the entrance to a tunnel nearly 2,000 feet in length is situated a 30-stamp mill, equipped with every modern improvement for treating the ore as it comes from the tunnel. The tunnel taps a contact vein 35 feet in width. There is a level run on the vein about 20 feet northeast, at the head of which two Ingersoll drills are working, and fully supply the mine with all the ore it can handle. The vein is a true contact vein, the eastern wall being limestone and the western granite. Below the level of the tunnel a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet, from which a cross-cut will be run to the vein, and from it levels will be run along the ledge. The ore itself is in calc-spar, and mills from \$10 to \$25 per ton. Just before entering the main lode a spur is struck, upon which a drift has been driven 800 feet. On this spur the ore was not as continuous as in the main vein, but many pockets were met with which were fully as rich as were found on the true ledge.

The Granite Mountain mine is justly considered the richest silver mine in Montana, and without any doubt the Cable mine is the richest gold mine thus far developed in the Territory. The mill is one of the best for its size and the mine among the best managed in the Territory. Mr. J. C. Savery owns two-thirds of the mine, and took hold of it when all others had abandoned it, and demonstrated the soundness of his judgment on the plates of his stamp mill. Harvey Showers, an old-time Montanian, is the Superintendent of this wonderful mine.

PYRENEES MINE.

This valuable property is situated in Deer Lodge County, about 14 miles from Anaconda, at Georgetown, a small mining camp on the road leading from the former place to Philipsburg. The mine was located June 25, 1875, by R. S. Kelly, present United States Marshal for Montana. Salton Cameron and John Murphy, who immediately commenced to develop and work it, with encouraging results. In April, 1886, the property passed into the hands of a corporate body, composed of Messrs. J. Ross Clark, Joseph K. Clark, R. B. Wallace and Clinton H. Moore. The mine is developed by a tunnel 325 feet in length, which taps the vein at an average depth of 100 feet below the surface. Drifts are run on the vein 500 feet east and 300 feet west. The vein averages 5 feet in width on these levels. The ore from the east levels and stopes averages \$23 per ton in gold and on the west level \$10 per ton. The last run on ore from the west

level yielded \$19 per ton. A winze has been sunk on the west level 75 feet in depth. At the depth of 50 feet a level is run east 125 feet on a vein 8 feet in width, which yielded \$12 to \$15 per ton.

Some stoping has been done on the upper east level, and altogether about \$100,000 has been taken out, but the property is essentially a virgin mine. A double compartment working shaft is now being sunk, which will strike the vein 100 feet below the present levels. The company has a 10-stamp mill, with two Frue vanners, on the ground. Like the celebrated Cable mine, which is only three-quarters of a mile distant, the output is gold, with scarcely a trace of other metals. Additions will be made to the mill in the near future, to increase its present capacity. Having vast ore reserves in sight, with little or no water to interfere with mining operations, the Pyrenees may justly be classed among the most valuable mines in Deer Lodge County.

The officers of the company are as follows :

J. K. Clark.....	President
R. B. Wallace.....	Vice-President
J. B. Cleveland.....	Secretary
J. Ross Clark.....	Treasurer

The property is capitalized at \$500,000, with 100,000 shares of the par value of \$5.

PHILIPSBURG.

Philipsburg is situated on Flint Creek, in Deer Lodge County, 55 miles west of the town of Deer Lodge, the county seat, and 28 miles south of Drummond, the nearest railroad station. It was settled in 1867 and is the center of one of the richest mineral districts in the West. Its population, at the present writing, numbers about 500, which will doubtless be doubled within the next 12 months. Its nearest bank is at Deer Lodge City. It has no telegraph office, but has telephone communication with all the principal places on the West Side. A tri-weekly line of stages runs to Cable, Anaconda, New Chicago and Drummond. The greatest silver mine in the Territory—the Granite—is near the place. Its principal mines are fully described on the following pages.

Philipsburg has 4 stores, 3 hotels, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 livery stables, 2 meat markets, 1 furniture store, 1 jewelry shop, 1 barber shop, 1 boot and shoe store, 1 brewery, 8 saloons, 1 public school building, 1 notion store, 2 stage lines and a postoffice. The town is peaceable and quiet, its dignity and the majesty of the law being preserved by a justice of the peace. Mineral developments in its vicinity are of the most encouraging character, and indicate the inauguration of more extensive and important mining operations in the very near future. The West Granite, which is being developed with most encouraging prospects, will largely increase the precious metal output of the place when the mine is fully opened. The town has a brilliant future before it.

ITS MINES.

The Flint Creek mining district is comprised within a parallelogram containing about 5 square miles. It is one of the oldest and best known mining districts of the Territory. Its mineral resources are varied and extensive. Gold, silver and copper may be considered the dominant metals. Although the veinstone of the mines in both the lime and granite of the Flint Creek district shows a percentage of

the first and last named minerals, the quantity evidenced being not sufficient to justify separate working, silver bullion alone is produced, the retort of this metal being of course more or less impregnated with the other metals named.

The ores of the district are both base and free milling, those of one section carrying largely of antimony. Zinc, arsenic and lead require treatment by fire chlorinization. The proportion of the same metals being not so great in the ores of other portions of the district can be, and are, treated by chemical process and crushed wet. The percentage of saving is in favor of the first method of working, although it is certainly the most costly. For reduction by fire chlorinization the Brucker and Howell and White processes have been, and are now, in use, the latter from its uniform average of saving, perfect and economical working, with simplicity of mechanical detail being considered by experienced mill men the most suitable and satisfactory of the two. The base ores in the lime formations of the district that require treatment by the fire process are found in the Trout and Algonquin Hills. All of the ores in the Granite are similarly treated.

THE GREATEST SILVER MINE ON EARTH.

The mines in the vicinity of Philipsburg, in Flint Creek Mining District, Deer Lodge County, have deservedly gained the reputation of being among the best in Montana. They have stood the test of many years, some having been worked since 1866, and are still productive.

The formation of the district consists of limestone and granite, the former predominating, the granite belt being comparatively narrow and bounded on either side by limestone. The principal mines are those owned by the Hope and Granite Mountain companies. Both are St. Louis corporations.

For 15 years the existence of large fissure veins in the Granite country, near the lime contact (undoubted extension of lodes in the lime) was known to all miners and prospectors in this district. A few years ago Messrs. Holland and Estell located and partially developed a very common prospect in the Granite district about 4 miles in a southeastwardly direction from Philipsburg. The surface rock was low grade, but occasionally pieces of ore could be found indicative of better results than the toiling miners could obtain from, or near, the surface. The owners of this property did nothing more upon it than simply enough to keep it represented. So little did they value the prospect that a contract to sink a 50-foot shaft was made for a fourth interest in the mine. The contractors sunk the shaft something over 40 feet and quit in disgust. In the spring of 1881 Charles Clarke, Esq., then superintendent of the Hope Mining Company, believing that some valuable properties might be found in the Granite, visited this and other mines in its vicinity. Being strongly impressed with the idea that the Granite would justify development he bonded it and commenced work. The labors of this untiring, energetic and indomitable man to bring to the favorable notice of financial men his new venture are matters of record. Clinging tenaciously to his belief—that the bonanza of the Territory lay under his feet—he invested his all and then started in on his friends. Enough money was raised to purchase the property, \$40,000 being the sum to be paid. Work was prosecuted steadily. The mine improved with development and the dumps showed payrock in abundance. The stockholders, becoming impatient, insisted that the ore should be milled and its status determined. They had spent about all the money they wanted to in dem-



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onstrating the "wild-cat theories" of Mr. Clarke. This very reasonable request was acceded to. The mill of the Hope Mining Company was utilized for reduction purposes. A special envoy in the person of a son of the president of the company was sent from St. Louis to attend to the details of crushing, hauling and paying off. The ore was worked and—failed to pay. This did not disconcert Mr. Clarke. If those who held stock in the mine exercised the right "to kick" against the sad results of their venture, he also reserved such right. His unwavering devotion to the property, his sturdy belief in the magnificent future awaiting it, caused him to take up the gantlet thrown down and to buckle on his armor in its defense. Never did truer knight enter the lists, and although at last, overcome by numbers, he left the field, his retreat was signalized by a confidence of demeanor that aroused the admiration of his very enemies.

After the retirement of Charles Clarke, Frank L. Perkins, superintendent of the Hope Mining Company, was appointed in a like capacity at the Granite. The views of this gentleman were not in accord with those of Mr. Clarke. Naturally reticent, and like all careful miners, he was disposed to inspect a mine carefully before hazarding an opinion respecting it. Still I know personally that at the time he assumed charge he did not believe the property worth the sum, or anything like it, that was paid for it. For this he was not to blame. A careful, conservative miner, who from the drift has been elevated to the head of a great mining corporation must possess attributes of character that would make him an exception among men, and there is not to-day in any of the Western Territories a mining official more thoroughly and practically competent to handle and systematically develop mining property than Frank L. Perkins, the former superintendent. Pushing the tunnel started by his predecessor the new officer struck the big bonanza, the extent of which even now is unknown. Continuing his work he steadily prospected the vein. Ore body after ore body was drifted into or cross cut, and 1,500 tons of ore were crushed on contract in the Algonquin, realizing over a quarter of a million dollars. After fully testing the ores and making a careful and thorough examination of their property, in the spring of 1884 the directors determined to build a 20-stamp chloridizing mill. Ground was broken, mechanics and laborers employed, and Frazer, Chalmers & Co. were instructed to build and ship the machinery for a complete 20-stamp chloridizing mill to Philipsburg. Work was pushed with all consistent dispatch. The locality of the mill site immediately below the mouth of tunnel No. 3 of the Granite mine was soon the scene of busy life, and in less than 8 months from the date of the first excavation the mill was started. From those who are competent to express an opinion as to the mechanical excellence of this work I am informed that beyond the possibility of doubt it is the most perfect and complete dry crushing mill in the West. Everything was constructed with a view to utility and performance, every labor-saving device was employed, and every dollar in construction was spent wisely and judiciously.

The Granite Mountain Mining Company have ten claims, eight of which are, or are supposed to be, on the same lode. Thus far the Granite Mountain and Granite Mountain Extension claims are the only two worked, the others being retained for future development. These claims have a northeast by southwest course, passing nearly at right angles over Granite Mountain, which affords every facility for drifting on the vein from the surface. As the name of the mountain indicates, the formation is granite. The vein is a well-defined fissure

Silver Lake House,

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PHILIPSBURG, - MONTANA.

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PHILIPSBURG, MONT.

about 5 feet wide, which at places widens to 12 feet. The pay-streak is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and very regular. Five adit tunnels have been run on the vein, having a perpendicular distance between of about 150 feet. Tunnel No. 1 is nearest the crest of the mountain, and has a length of 765 feet. It is run entirely on the vein. For the length of about 200 feet it is the McLure & Clarke ore chute, then after passing a barren zone of about the same length, the Bonanza ore chute, the best one yet found, was tapped and developed for 75 feet, producing 175-ounce silver ore. From No. 1 three winzes have been sunk to tunnel No. 2, which is 2,022 feet long, and passes through the two chutes of ore named above. Tunnel No. 3 is 1,554 feet long. It also crosses the two chutes that were found in the upper levels, and also what is known as the Rumsey ore chute, at the mouth of the tunnel. After passing through the Bonanza chute another body of ore, called the New ore chute, was found by this level. It is difficult to give a correct idea of the way these ore chutes lie by simple description without a drawing, but if the reader will bear in mind that each tunnel, beginning at No. 1, is lower down a mountain side having a slope of about 30 degrees, so that Tunnel No. 3 is about 300 feet long before its heading is vertically under the entrance to No. 2 above it. In this way a new body of ore was found in the former tunnel, which does not appear in the latter. The ore chutes also dip to the west, and seem to increase in size as depth is gained. Tunnel No. 4 is only about 100 feet long. Tunnel No. 5, the most productive of all, is 1,700 feet long, and for 1,500 feet of this distance has been in ore that has had an average width of about 3 feet. On a level with Tunnel No. 3, and 125 feet south of it, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet below No. 5, and cross-cuts have been run from it to Ny. 5 and No. 6. Where the vein is intersected at the latter point, drifts have been run each way on the vein for about 50 feet, and show in the headings about 4 feet of 150-ounce ore. Such, with stopes in back of the levels, are the developments at present (June, 1886).

The ore is base, containing silver, antimony, arsenic, zinc and copper as sulphides, and also ruby and native silver in considerable quantities, large specimens often assaying over 1,000 ounces in silver per ton. During the year ended July 31, 1885, 5,538 tons of ore were broken. The milling for the year began December 1, 1884, and 5,010 tons gross have been since crushed, which yielded 622,809 ounces in fine silver and \$7,818 in gold. The average assay value of the ore for the year is 145 ounces in silver per ton, of which 93 per cent has been saved. Since the formation of the company, in 1881, about \$2,000,000 have been produced by the mines, and to June 1, 1885, \$1,100,000 have been declared in dividends. The mill is situated between Tunnels 3 and 4, and contains 30 stamps, a Howell & White roasting furnace, 10 combination pans, 5 settlers, a fine engine and boiler, and all the apparatus necessary for a first-class mill. The ore is crushed dry, roasted, chloridized and then amalgamated. The mill is well arranged, and from the result of the 'last sixty days' run ended June 1, 1886, during which 96 per cent. of the silver was saved, it will be seen that it is as equally well managed. Its daily capacity is 28 tons. The company contemplates building a 60-stamp mill in Philipsburg, which will be as perfect and adequate as long experience with the ores and the command of unlimited capital can make it. The mines and the town are connected by an excellent wagon road four miles long. The office at the mine is a very tasteful stone building, and near by are the superintendent's residence and the necessary boarding houses for the men. Within a quarter of a mile from the office is the town of Granite,

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which claims a population of about 150. That the Granite Mountain company own as remunerative a silver mine as has yet been developed in Montana is already demonstrated, and that its future will surpass its past record seems assured, from the fact that as depth has been gained, not only the ore chutes have increased in size, but another significant feature has been observed in that the per cent. of gold in the ore has materially risen in the lower levels. Mr. Lewis M. Rumsey, of St. Louis, is President of the company, and Mr. John W. Plummer the Superintendent. To these gentlemen, and to their able corps of assistants, the present excellent condition of the property should be credited.

WEST GRANITE MOUNTAIN MINE.

In February, 1886, the West Granite Mountain Mining Company was incorporated under the laws of the Territory. The property of the company consist of the Elizabeth, Alameda, Clear Grit, Comet and Rattlesnake claims, situated west of and adjoining the great Granite Mountain mine—all near Philipsburg, in Deer Lodge County. The property is capitalized at \$5,000,000, with 500,000 shares at a par value of \$10 each. Thirty thousand shares were placed upon the market and sold at \$1 per share, for the purpose of creating a working capital to develop the property. These shares were readily taken, a large portion by residents of Philipsburg, so confident are they that the great bonanza of the Granite Mountain extends into and traverses the West Granite. Mr. J. K. Pardee, the general manager of the company, immediately commenced the development of the property. This gentleman being thoroughly acquainted with the mines in the vicinity of Philipsburg, having had years of experience in successfully managing some of the more prominent ones, and, furthermore, having an intimate knowledge of the formation and trend of the veins of the district, pursued the work of development systematically and intelligently.

A tunnel was started on the Rattlesnake claim to strike the extension of the Granite Mountain vein. The prospect was most encouraging from the beginning. At the present writing (July 23) the tunnel is in over 400 feet and a fine body of ore, possessing all the characteristics of the Granite Mountain, has been opened up. On the 12th inst. (July) the corporation met at Helena and elected the following officers:

A. M. Holter.....	President.
Thomas Cruse.....	Vice President.
C. K. Wells.....	Secretary.
J. K. Pardee.....	General Manager.

Trustees—Gov. S. T. Hauser, Hon. Samuel Word, Messrs. H. M. Parchen, T. J. Lowrey, Thomas Cruse, J. K. Pardee, A. M. Holter, A. A. McDonald and Ed. I. Zimmerman.

Those present at the meeting subscribed for \$20,000 of stock at \$1 per share, and then passed a resolution forbidding the offering by the company of any more stock at that figure. The work of further developing the West Granite is still being vigorously and continuous pursued. Shares of the property are rapidly appreciating in value, and those best posted in the prospects of the mine confidently predict they will reach par in the very near future. The developments thus far made are of the most encouraging character, and justify the belief that the extension of the Granite Mountain has been struck and that the West Granite will soon take a place among the great silver bonanzas of Montana.

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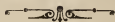
For the reduction of base ores in the Speckled Trout, Pocahontas and Providenta mines, of Trout Hill, the Northwest Mining Company, a corporate organization composed of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, constructed in 1874 a ten-stamp dry crushing mill, fitted with four Bruckner cylinders, two Varney pans, one 6-foot California pan, and a 5-ton Durvine amalgamator. This company, after a season of unprofitable working, succumbed to a heavy bank and labor indebtedness, and was replaced in 1877 by the Northwestern Mining Company. This new corporation, under the management and extravagance of resident and home officers, collapsed in 1880, heavily in debt, despite the fact that its three years of actual working had produced an amount of silver bullion slightly in excess of \$2,750,000. After the Northwest failure, the Trout mine and mill, through Sheriff's sale, passed into the hands of Caplice & Smith, merchants of Philipsburg. This firm worked the mine for two years, or until 1882, sunk the shaft from the 300-foot level to the 600-foot station, ran levels and otherwise developed the property. There is now in the lower workings enough 30 to 40 ounce ore to keep a 10-stamp mill steadily going, but as the mill of the plant is totally useless, and no reduction works, in blast or available, Messrs. Caplice & Smith prudently closed mining operations until such time when, in the era of cheaper mining and reduction, resumption of operations could be safely indulged in. The Trout mine, with its very complete hoist, is now idle. The pnmps have been hoisted out, and the three-compartment working shaft is filled with water to the floor of the 259-foot level. About 800 tons of 40-ounce ore yet lies on the dump that some future day will pay to mill.

THE ALGONQUIN.

In 1880 the Algonquin Mining Company, composed of gentlemen resident in Philadelphia and New York, under the superintendency of James K. Pardee, resident manager, constructed a 20-stamp dry crushing mill of new and improved design. Every arrangement that mechanical ingenuity could suggest in the saving of labor, fuel and manipulation of ores, was introduced in it. All of the machinery, perfect in make and of the best material, was from the well-known house of Fraser, Chalmers & Co., of Chicago, Illinois. A 60-inch Howell & White furnace, six California combination pans—in fact, all the apparatus necessary to a complete mill, was to be found in the Algonquin when it was completed. A new and very heavy hoist worked the Algonquin mine, with everything at hand and convenient for mining and milling. This company, in the fall of 1880, started into active operation. Contrary to the opinion of well-informed mining experts, the vein failed to improve with depth, while it was demonstrated that immense bodies of ore were to be found in every level of the mine. Still, a working test, under the battery, determined the grade to be too low to insure working at a profit. When this fact was established to the company's satisfaction, operations were suspended and the mill and mines closed down. At intervals of time in the past two years the mill has been started up on custom ores, the last run (in 1883) being made on Granite Mountain rock, 1,500 tons of this ore producing over a quarter of a million dollars in bullion.

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THE HOPE.

The Hope Mill, built in 1866-7 by the St. Louis and Montana Company, belongs to the free-milling class of reduction works. It is a (10) stamp wet crushing mill, supplied with every requisite for successful working. Ores from Hope Hill, out of the Hope, Emma and Potosi mines, properties of the company, are alone crushed. The Hope mine is the source from whence the company receives its principal supply of ores. The vein is of the blanket class, the ore occurring in large chambers. So badly is the country broken that often a chamber is worked completely out without showing on any wall a trace of the vein. Here the ingenuity of the miner is sadly taxed. He knows that the solid wall in front of him is a break, or fault, but has only an idea where the quartz has gone. He nevertheless starts out to hunt for it, and following every trace, noticing carefully every phase of the country rock cut through, his perseverance is finally rewarded by once again finding his rich charge. On one occasion the vein dropped perpendicularly about 75 feet. Imagine the perplexity of the mine foreman, if you can. The company has about 75 men employed in the mill and mine.

The silver mines owned by this company are among the first that were developed in Montana, having been worked since 1866. During that year a 10-stamp mill was put up, which has been added to and improved from time to time until at present it is one of the most complete and perfect wet-crushing mills for its size that can be found in the Territory. It and the offices of the company are situated at the head of Main street in Philipsburg, at the foot of Hope Hill, upon which the mines are located, about a mile distant. The mill is built of stone and wood, the main building being about 80 feet long by 70 wide. It contains ten 850-pound stamps, six combination pans having a capacity of two and a quarter tons per charge, three settlers and three "agitators" in which the slimes drawn from the settlers are still longer kept suspended in water until the loss of quicksilver is reduced to a minimum. The ore is free milling, so it is crushed wet and passed at once to the amalgamating pans, instead of to a roasting furnace, as is the case with base ores. About 27 tons are crushed daily. The mill has all the other necessary appurtenances of a first-class one, including an assay office and retort room.

To give a detailed description of the miners within the limits of a guide book is impossible, which the reader will realize when he learns that the company have nineteen patented claims, and ten held under the Territorial laws until patents can be obtained. None of these are regular fissure veins, but are a series of pockets of ore in limestone; or, more technically speaking, are either "bedded veins," broken and displaced by "faults," or else "segregations," i. e., "aggregations of ore having irregular form and definite limits." Whichever they may be, the existence of numerous "faults" has been the greatest hindrance to their development. In fact, the country rock about the mines seems to have been completely broken up and shattered, so that mining is attended with unusual difficulties. The company are using the Diamond drill for prospecting, and whenever a good body of ore is discovered by it, a level is run from adjoining workings, or a new shaft is sunk, as the case may be. The latest large deposit disclosed by the drill is about 150 feet in length by 12 to 18 feet in thickness, and of a better quality than any previously found, assaying in some sections 70 ounces per ton. The depth of this deposit is 225 feet, which is the deepest of any yet met with on Hope Hill. A shaft is sunk at this point, and a shaft house, engine and hoisting gear are in place

there. It can be readily seen by the length of time that the property has been worked, and from the varying positions of the deposits, in relation to each other, that an immense amount of work must have been done to develop it.

The Potosi, Cliff and Comanche Extension claims were the only ones worked during 1885, and the official report of the superintendent, Mr. George H. Babcock, for the last fiscal year ended September 31st, states that there were 8,076 tons of ore milled from these mines, yielding 120,124 ounces of silver. The product for the present year bids fair to considerably exceed that amount.

The Hope Mill is the most complete wet-crushing reduction works in the Territory. It was completely overhauled during the past summer and is now in admirable mining order. It is due to the St. Louis Company to say that their resident officers are and have been very generally men of ability and integrity. The present superintendent is not only a practical miner of experience, but an officer of rare executive ability. Everything relating to the work of the company is reduced to system and method. Nothing is wasted. Every dollar expended is for value received. No man is employed in mine or mill that is not competent and alive to the interest of his employers. Such men are valuable, and when once found are seldom parted with by the company, and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that no mining company in the Territory is more thoroughly or efficiently equipped in its working staff than the Hope of Philipsburg. George H. Babcock, is superintendent and Henry K. Fairgreives assistant superintendent and clerk.

THE JAMES G. BLAINE.

Of the many men who have made Philipsburg their theater of action in the exploration and development of her lode deposits, none are more worthy of extended notice than Charles D. McClure, Superintendent of the Blaine mine. Ranking first-class as an expert, careful and competent mill man, he has combined with a thorough and systematic knowledge of reduction a practical acquaintance with vein working and prospecting that has tended to immeasurably improve the standing of the district. To him are we indebted largely for the development of the Granite mine.

The James G. Blaine mine, owned by Clarke, McClure & Merrill, adjoins the Granite Mountain on the west, and is undoubtedly a continuation of that mine. Two working shafts have been sunk on the vein, 75 and 50 feet in depth respectively. The latter was started last summer, but owing to the flow of water encountered at the depth noted, work was stayed until the necessary machinery for deep working could be placed over the mine. If indications are to be relied upon, this property will be an ore producer before the shaft reaches a depth of 300 feet perpendicular. The vein is large, well defined, with every characteristic of the true fissure class. Such ore found near the surface exhibits all the traits and peculiarities of that of the Granite, and in our humble opinion the only difference there is in the two properties, in a monetary sense, is that by reason of extensive development one is in Bonanza, while the undeveloped condition of the other naturally places it in Borasca.

CAPLICE & SMITH.

The list of the several extensive business houses in Philipsburg would be incomplete without the name of the above firm in it. Caplice & Smith have a large building on Main street, which they keep filled

with a full line of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, clothing, dry goods and all other articles usually found in a first-class wholesale and retail general mercantile establishment. They deal only in goods of the very best quality, which fact has brought them a wide circle of patrons which they mean to extend, if fair dealing and first-class goods will accomplish the desired object. They call for orders and deliver goods where directed and have a special team to deliver goods at the Granite, West Granite and the Blaine mines. The firm does an extensive business, which is rapidly increasing, the result of its efforts to please customers, and an evidence of its popularity.

ALLISON & SHERMAN.

Messrs. W. T. Allison and G. V. Sherman are the only dealers in furniture, upholstery goods, coffins, caskets and undertaking furnishings in Philipsburg. The firm has a fine large store on Main street, and has it thoroughly stocked with goods in its line, and is prepared to furnish completely any house from a cabin to a palace. Both members of the firm are practical men and pay strict attention to all the details of their business, thus assuring the satisfaction of patrons. The firm carries a full line of coffins and caskets and makes a specialty of undertaking. There is no occasion for the people of Philipsburg to go away from their town for furniture, etc. They can find it at Allison & Sherman's as cheap as the cheapest.

FRANK D. BROWN.

Mr. Brown is one of the earliest settlers in Philipsburg, and in connection with his official and other business he is largely interested in mining properties. The gentleman enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of the place, and in all enterprises tending to advance its prosperity he is found heart and hand. Mr Brown represents some of the largest and most substantial insurance companies in the country, and is prepared to insure property at usual rates. All business entrusted to his care, including the buying and selling of mining property, will receive prompt and careful attention.

KAISER'S HOTEL.

This favorite hotel is situated in the very heart of the town of Philipsburg. It is a well built brick fireproof structure, and has an enviable reputation throughout the West Side as a well managed, first-class hotel. The rooms are large, comfortable and finely furnished, the table provided with everything the market affords, and the employes polite and accommodating. The several lines of stages running to and from Philipsburg stop at and depart from this hotel. Try Kaiser's when you visit Philipsburg. You will find it all that a first-class hotel should be.

BEN PIZER.

This is one of the leading business houses in Montana. Commencing nine years ago with a small capital Mr. Pizer has, by fair dealing and close application to business, built up a trade second to none in the place. He makes a specialty of fine family groceries, including the most popular brands of canned and other fancy goods. In fact Mr. Pizer is prepared to supply everything usually found in a first-class general mercantile establishment. He also carries a fine stock of tobacco, cigars, etc., besides a full line of ammunition and

cutlery. Everything from a cambric needle and a calico dress pattern to a ham and a sack of flour can be had at Pizer's. Call and see him.

J. E. MEYER.

Philipsburg is noted for the fine beef and mutton furnished to consumers, and it is to Mr. J. E. Meyer, the leading butcher of the place, more than to any other, are the people of Philipsburg and Granite Mountain indebted for the honor. Formerly the finest cattle and sheep were shipped East, the local dealers contenting themselves with second rate animals, but when Mr. Meyer went into the butchering business he made up his mind that the home people were entitled to some consideration and should have it. He, therefore, entered the market and bought the finest animals he could find, and has since displayed in his shop a line of meats that would make the first butchers in the East turn green with envy. Mr. Meyer is a practical man and knows how to buy to the best advantage, and hence his customers receive the benefit of his knowledge of the business. His success is evidence that his patrons appreciate his efforts to please them.

WILLIAM WEINSTEIN.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Weinstein commenced business in Philipsburg, and is now continuing it under the most flattering circumstances and brightest prospects, the results of close application to business, unswerving honesty in its conduct and fair dealing with his customers. His business house has the advantage of being centrally located, and as he keeps it filled with a choice selection of family groceries, dry goods, clothing, stoves, tinware, mining supplies, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and every other article in the line of general merchandise, it has become the headquarters of supplies for the town and surrounding country. He makes a specialty of grain, butter, eggs and other ranch products, and keeps constantly on hand a full line of farm implements. The miner, the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer can find what he wants at Weinstein's and at prices which defy competition. All he asks is a comparison of goods and prices with any other house in the place, as he feels assured that those who make it will leave their orders with him. His jobbing trade has already assumed large proportions, which he hopes to extend by selling goods at the lowest figures. Thanking the public for a generous patronage, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same, promising to merit it by fair dealing with all.

CITY STABLES.

There are probably no men in Montana better posted in the livery business, or who take greater pride in furnishing fine turnouts to patrons than the Degenhart Brothers. Their establishment is located near the center of the town on Main street, and is complete in all its equipments. Their animals—riding and driving—are fine steppers, high headed and spirited, but so gentle that a woman can govern them, and their buggies and carriages, combining all the latest improvements, are easy-running and comfortable; therefore, one is always sure of getting a good turnout at the City Stables. The Degenhart Brothers are proprietors of the mail stage line to Drummond, and of a stage line to Anaconda. They are enterprising men and deserve the patronage of the people of Philipsburg.

HENRY INKAMP.

It is nearly twenty years ago that Henry Inkamp showed the light of his genial countenance in the town of Philipsburg. He has resided there ever since, and there is no man on the West Side who is better or more favorably known than he. Every one knows Henry, and every one has a good word for him. In connection with his wine, liquor and cigar trade he opened the first grand saloon and billiard hall in Philipsburg. He runs it yet, and as he keeps none but first-class goods, it is one of the most popular places on the West Side. Mr. Inkamp is largely interested in mining properties in the vicinity of Philipsburg, and being public-spirited as well as enterprising, he is always among the foremost in every undertaking that will advance the prosperity of the place. A few men like Henry Inkamp can make a town in a desert.

NEW MINING DISCOVERIES.

Dr. A. H. Mitchell, of Deer Lodge, is the fortunate owner of two groups of mines in Deer Lodge County, the great value of which is, by recent developments, established beyond doubt. The first group, comprising the Mitchell, the Kelley, the Josephine and the Pierre, is situated eight miles northeast of Philipsburg and nine miles from Clear Creek, a tributary of Flint Creek. The Mitchell is developed by a tunnel 120 feet in length, tapping the lode 45 feet below the surface. At this depth vein matter 30 feet in width, with 7 feet of pay ore, is shown, averaging \$100 in silver and 16½ per cent. copper.

The second group, comprising the Belle Air, Forest Rose and others, is situated on Dunkelberg Creek, seven miles northwest of Pioneer. No extensive developments have as yet been made upon these properties, but at the depth of 10 or 12 feet the Belle Air shows a well-defined body of ore running 150 ounces in silver and 55 per cent. lead, and the Forest Rose a strong ledge carrying 100 ounces in silver and 70 per cent. lead. Since the value of these properties has been so fully and satisfactorily demonstrated, work directed to their more thorough development will be vigorously and continuously carried on. They are very promising properties, and will doubtless take place among the foremost of the great mines for which Deer Lodge County is distinguished.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

Nature cast Montana in a heroic mold. Within it were created grand mountains whose lofty snow-capped peaks pierce the clouds, lovely and extensive valleys whose rich, prolific soil could feed the starving millions of the world; broad plateaus upon whose nutritious grasses roam and fatten countless herds; great rivers whose waters uniting form two of the largest water courses on the continent, and upon every hand scenery which delight and astonish the tourists of the East. But nowhere within its broad domain can be found a spot where she showered her unpurchasable favors with such an unsparing hand as she did at Warm Springs and surroundings. Being situated in the heart of the lovely Deer Lodge Valley, whose wide expanse is bounded on either side by picturesque mountains, whose eternal snows feed innumerable trout-filled streams which find their way through deep canons and across the level plain to the peaceful river in the near distance, the eye of the invalid is pleased and delighted by a scenic panorama which for natural beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed.

in the world. These attractions, added to the health-giving and life-renewing waters of the Springs have made them one of the most popular winter as well as summer resorts in the West.

The Springs are twenty-five miles by rail northwest of Butte and seventeen miles south of Deer Lodge. Title to the land upon which the Springs are situated was first obtained by Mr. L. Belanger, who built a two-story hotel and summer bath-houses on the premises. Mr. Belanger sold the property to E. Girard, who in 1875 disposed of it to Drs. Mitchell and Mussigbrod, the present proprietors. During the same year these gentlemen were awarded the contract to take charge of and keep the Territorial insane, which contract has been renewed every two years since. The original purchase comprised 160 acres, to which they have added by other purchases until at the present time they own 1,800 acres in one body. The gentlemen have also made extensive improvements in the shape of buildings and other accommodations. They have built a two-story frame hotel, plastered and hard-finished throughout, with two commodious parlors and twelve rooms, all finely furnished, for the accommodation of guests; a two-story laundry 25 by 60 feet; a store house 20 by 20 feet, and a meat house of the same dimensions; a two-story house 25 by 50 feet, in which convalescing patients are kept; a brick, fire-proof structure for violent patients, cellars, ice house, milk house, wood houses, and many other requisite out-buildings, in all thirty-two buildings.

The several buildings are connected by substantially-built, raised walks, and a fine raised walk extends to the main spring 1,000 feet west of the bath-rooms. Hot water is conducted from the great spring to the bath-rooms through a pipe, while a second pipe conveys the water to a large tank, in which it is cooled. A pipe from the tank leads the cold water to the bath-rooms, thus enabling bathers to regulate the temperature of the water as best suits them. A large plunge bath 40 by 60 feet and 6 feet deep, under cover, has also been constructed for the accommodation of guests.

Although the Territorial insane are kept at the place a stranger at the springs would not know it unless informed of the fact. The more demonstrative ones are kept secluded until their malady has yielded to treatment and they have regained their reason sufficiently to recognize their physicians and nurses as their friends, when they are permitted to occupy a large enclosure, in which they are subjected to no restraint beyond the observance of certain regulations established for their good. No indignity has ever been offered a guest by a patient and never will be, as the warden, guards and matrons are always watchful and attentive to their charges and exercise a most wonderful influence over them. One is as safe from annoyance or harm at the Warm Springs, as far as the interference of patients are concerned, as he is at his own home.

The waters of the Springs are essentially medicinal, possess remarkable curative properties, and have been found highly beneficial in rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, dyspepsia, kidney complaints and chronic diseases. The waters contain:

Iron.....	21 per cent.
Soda.....	9 per cent.
Magnesia.....	8 per cent.
Arsenic.....	trace.

The bozanza king, whose time hangs heavily upon his hands; the business man, whose vital powers are impaired by constant labor at his desk; the overworked mechanic, whose tired body calls for rest; the care-worn wife, whose manifold household duties have overtaxed her weak frame; the literary man, whose wearied brain demands relax-

ation from toil; the day laborer, who wants a holiday, and all others suffering from the ills to which flesh is heir can find no better place to recuperate and regain lost health and strength than at the deservedly popular Warm Springs of Deer Lodge Valley. Dr. Mussigbrod, the resident physician, occupies an enviable position in his profession, and is withal a genial gentleman, an attentive, courteous host, a sympathizing friend to the distressed, and a most pleasant companion. He keeps the place scrupulously neat and orderly, the table supplied with the choicest viands procurable, and cheerfully and satisfactorily meets all the wants of his guests.

It would require a volume to enumerate all the cures effected by the use of the waters of these Springs. Suffice it to say that in every instance where they have been given a fair trial the patient has been restored to health. The unusually large percentage of insane persons who have regained their reason at the Asylum speaks volumes in praise of this great sanitarium.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson County was organized before the passage of the Organic Act, and while the Territory was still a portion of Idaho. "Many changes have been made in the boundary lines since that date. They are at present constituted as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Lewis and Clarke County, on the Missouri River (a point a few miles below the town of Bedford); thence up said Missouri River to the mouth of the Jefferson; thence up said Jefferson River to Parsen's Bridge across said river (Parsen's Bridge is a few miles below Silver Star); thence westerly along Parsens' toll road leading to Butte City, to the point where said road crosses Fish Creek; thence up Fish Creek to the head of Belcher's Ditch; thence in a direct line to the forks of Little Pipestone Creek, near the site of Parsens' old toll gate; thence up the north fork of the Little Pipestone Creek to its source; and thence in a direct line to the nearest point of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said rocky range to the Bald Mountains at the head of Ten Mile Creek or the eastern boundary of Lewis and Clarke County; thence easterly along said boundary line to the place of beginning."

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY LINE

on the west runs within four miles of the City of Butte, and on the southeast within two miles and a half of the city of Helena. The county is located in the center of the most populous counties in the Territory, Lewis and Clarke on the north, Meagher and Gallatin on the east, Madison on the south and Silver Bow and Deer Lodge on the west. It has an area of 5,000 square miles. The leading industries of the county consist of placer and quartz mining, for gold, silver, copper, lead and other valuable minerals, the dairy business, stock raising and agriculture. The lands of Jefferson County may be classified as follows: Lands along the margin of the streams, where blue-joint, timothy and other grasses grow luxuriantly, that furnish the best quality of hay; bench lands where the nutritious bunch-grass grows, upon which the herds subsist and fatten, both summer and winter; and foot-hill and mountain lands, most of which are beautifully rounded off and covered with bunch-grass knee high when matured; others, and generally those that are most broken up and rocky, produce an abundance of timber for mining and domestic purposes. Upon the latter, however, there are very many parks, located amidst the timber, that furnish the very best summer grazing for the herds.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The first white persons to come into what is now known as Jefferson County were a party of prospectors from Bannack, in 1862. They discovered paying diggings at the mouth of Cataract Creek, that empties into the Boulder, about eight miles above the town of Boulder. This mine was afterwards worked by Granville Stuart & Brothers and Reese Anderson. The next party was a small company from Fort Benton, of whom Mr. Wilson Butts, still a resident of the county, engaged in stock raising and farming on the Jefferson Valley, near Fish Creek, was one. They discovered rich placers on the Prickly Pear in 1863, called Montana City (where the Eight-Mile House now stands). They all left on the approach of winter. The next year, '64, the great

stampede took place from Alder Gulch to Last Chance (Helena). Many of the stampedeers failing to get claims returned to this county, and its settlement may well date from that time. Among the earliest settlers we can name but few. Prominent among them at the time was Wm. Berkin (now county commissioner of Meagher County), manager of the Diamond R. fast freight line, then engaged in freighting goods from Corinne to Virginia City and Helena. He probably built the first house within the present county limits, which was located where the overland road crosses the Boulder River, within half a mile of the town of Boulder. The Diamond R. wintered their stock in the valley. The next house was built by a widow by the name of Greene, at the crossing of the Little Boulder, where George A. Douglas now lives. Captain and Theodore Parkinson and A. G. Clark brought the first band of cattle into the county in '64, it being the second band brought to the Territory, and wintered them in the valley. They built a small dug-out for their herders. Among others that the stampede brought in was James Riley, afterwards locator and proprietor of the Boulder Hot Springs, who died in 1883 with the small-pox; James Poore, who still resides in the valley; Mr. Barkley, and many others, who afterwards divided up into prospecting parties and scattered over the county.

Judge I. N. Buck came to the Prickly Pear in June, 1864. In the fall he and Milo Courtright came over to the Boulder to see the Invincible lode (now Rumley-Comet), which Courtright and others had taken up some time before. The lode was nick-named the "Peter Funk" by the gold miners, in derision, because of the lead it carried—no gold being visible.

Ed. Ryan, Uncle Phil. Smith and Con Clark were the first settlers of Lower Boulder Valley, where they still reside, each of whom has raised a family of children who are a credit to them and to the county of their birth. Ed. started a dairy on three cows and sold his butter at \$1.90 per lb. This was the foundation of his fortune.

Others soon followed, among them Wm. Mulvey, John Brady, A. C. Quaintance, Wm. Rogers, B. F. Hoopes, Richard Dunn, Pat Wickham and the Hon. Ed. Cardwell, all of whom are still living on their ranches and have grown rich from the product of their dairies and farms and the increase of their stock.

King & Gillette were the first to locate in Crow Creek Valley, in 1864. They built a house near the crossing of Crow Creek, and opened a trading post. Enoch Wilson, Doc. Bembrick and the Nave family, still living there, were among the first settlers.

Harrison Jordan was one of the earliest settlers in the southern portion of the county. He located a ranch on Fish Creek in 1865, and is still living there in excellent health, honored and respected by all who know him. John Paul was among the first settlers of Pipestone Creek. He owns large property interests there. Lou Randall, Poney Faulkner and Major Brooke were among the settlers of White Tail Deer Creek.

As has been stated the Prickly Pear Valley, in Jefferson County, was first settled by the prospectors who discovered the p'acers at Montana City. Among the oldest settlers still residing there are H. M. Hill, merchant, of Clancy; Nat Merriman, James Sites, Mrs. Francis Harvey, John Radcliff, Al. Axe and Dominick Frieler.

The first settlement in the northeastern part of the county was on Beaver Creek. Among the earliest there, and in fact in the county, were Mr. Beatty, Mr. Filson, and old man Edmonson, the father of the notorious Edmonson brothers. They settled there in '64.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election held in the county was held in the fall of 1864, while the county was still a portion of Idaho. It then embraced within its boundaries nearly all of the eastern slope of what is now Montana Territory, except Madison and Beaverhead counties. The largest vote cast was in the Gallatin Valley. Hon. Nat. Merriman, still residing at Jefferson city, and who represented the county in the late Constitutional Convention, was elected to the Council, and the Hon. I. N. Buck, still a resident of Boulder, and Hon. Milo Court-right, now of Helena, were elected to the Assembly. The Legislature convened at Bannack, and the members were all present.

STREAMS.

There is no county in the Territory as well watered as Jefferson. The Missouri River forms its entire eastern, and the Jefferson River its entire southern boundary, and the Rocky Mountains its entire western boundary, where many streams rise and flow through the county and empty into the Missouri and Jefferson. Principal among them are the Big and Little Boulder, with their many tributaries, Prickly Pear, Clarke's Creek and Indian Creek, to the north of the Boulder, and White-Tail Deer Creek, Pipestone and Fish creeks to the south. Another source of supply is from the Crow Mountains, one of the highest points in the Territory, situated in the northeastern part of the county, where the main fork of the Prickly Pear rises, as does also Beaver, Eastern, Indian, Crow, Elk Horn and Muskrat creeks, flowing to all points of the compass, and emptying into the Missouri and Boulder rivers.

MOUNTAIN LANDS.

As has been stated, the summit of the Rocky Mountains for about sixty miles in length, from north to south, forms the entire western boundary line of the county; therefore, the eastern slope of those mountains for that distance lies in Jefferson county. Some of these slopes are free from timber, but the principal part of them are covered with a dense growth of pine, fir and spruce. Nearly all of the wood consumed and the timbers used in the mines of Butte City and vicinity have been and are still taken from the eastern slope of these mountains in Jefferson County. This trade furnishes employment to a great many men and teams.

The Crow Mountains are situated in the northeastern part of the county, lying between Prickly Pear and Muskrat creeks on the west and the Missouri River on the east. They are circular in form, and the highest point, "Old Baldy," is 10,000 feet above sea level. A range called the Boulder and Prickly Pear Divide extends from the Rocky Mountains to these mountains. This range at the pass is 600 feet above the level of Boulder Valley. These mountains are covered by a dense growth of timber, that supplies wood, fencing and building timber for a large portion of the county. In the southeast are the Bull Mountains, so called from the peculiar sound the wind makes in passing through and over its peaks, which resembles the bellowing of a bull. They lie between the Boulder on the north and the Jefferson River on the south. A dense growth of timber grows upon its northern slope, facing Boulder Valley. They are also connected by a range from the Rocky Mountains, called the Boulder and White Tail Divide, about the same height at the pass as the divide mentioned above.

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific runs through the northeastern part of the county, from the crossing of the Missouri River near Bedford to the county line near the Spokane House. The Jefferson County branch runs up the Prickly Pear to Jefferson city, thence to Wickes, a distance of nineteen miles. It is said to be one of the best paying feeders of the main line. A survey has been made from Jefferson city to Boulder, with a view of continuing the line to the latter place. The survey of the Helena branch of the Utah & Northern road enters the county at its southern boundary, near Fish Creek, and continues down the Jefferson River through its valleys and canyon to the head of the Missouri, thence down the Jefferson side of the Missouri, through Crow Creek valley to Bedford, thence parallel with the Northern Pacific to the county line near the Spokane House. It describes a semi-circle on the southern, eastern and northern sides of the county for a distance of over 100 miles. Considerable work has been done on the line in this county, and the contract has been let for the completion of the road-bed along the Jefferson River.

RAILROAD PASS.

Probably one of the best railroad passes through and across the Rocky Mountains in Montana (except the Big Hole or Deer Lodge pass) is in this county, via Boulder Valley, and across the mountains by the Lowland Fork of the Boulder River to Butte. The altitude of the summit at the pass is about 6,800 feet above sea level, it being but 1,800 feet, in a distance of forty miles, above the level of the town of Boulder. From the Jefferson River to the town of Boulder, a distance of thirty-five miles, the ascent is about thirteen feet to the mile. No excavations or fillings would be required; in fact it would cost no more to construct a road for this distance than it does to build roads over the western prairies. From the base of the mountains to Boulder the river flows through a wide canon with wide, level beaches, except at rare intervals where low points of the mountains hug the stream, from eight to twenty feet above the stream, and has an ascent from Boulder of about forty-five feet to the mile. From the base of the mountains to the summit the grade would be little more than through the canyon. There would be no long and expensive tunnels to bore, and no high, dangerous and expensive trestles to build; it would have the solid and imperishable granite for a roadbed. The route for nearly the entire length through the county is through the very center of one of the largest, and possibly as rich, mineral belts as there is in the known world, and also through the largest body of timber in central Montana. The resources of the route are practically unlimited.

PLACER MINES.

As has been stated, the county was first settled by prospectors in search of placer mines. Gold was found in most of the streams and their tributaries, and in paying quantities in many of them, principally in the gulches and ravines rising in the Rocky and Crow Mountains, and the tributaries and bars of the larger streams. Although it is often said that the placer mines of the Territory have been exhausted (and they are, to a certain extent), still there is a good deal of gold extracted from this source every year throughout the county. The principal mines now being worked are deep bars on the Missouri River, near Bedford, by many thought to be the old channel of Indian

Creek. They are from ten to sixty feet deep, and are worked by the hydraulic process. They are said to be paying well. The diggings are extensive, but the water supply is limited, and in the control of a few companies, which gives them a monopoly of the mines. Mines of a similar character, but not so extensive, are still worked on the Little Boulder, near the town, and at Radersburg. There is also some gulch and ravine mining going on on the tributaries of the Big and Little Boulder, Clancy, Pipestone and St. Louis Creeks, and in some of the gulches to the south of Helena, and in gulches and small streams heading in the Crow Mountains. As there is a large tract of country on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains still unprospected, this character of mines will be discovered from time to time for many years to come.

QUARTZ MINES.

As placer mining diminished the little army of miners and prospectors that had flocked to the county began to turn their attention to prospecting for quartz mines, bearing gold, silver and other valuable minerals, and to-day it may be said to be the leading industry of the county. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, as far as explored, is literally ribbed with quartz veins or lodes carrying gold, silver, copper, lead, etc., found in syenite and porphyry-granite formations generally.

There are no organized districts in the county, yet there are so-called districts known to mining men, such, for instance, as the Boulder, near the town of that name, of which the Comet mine is near the center; Cataract, about eight miles above and north of the town; Little Boulder, to the southwest of town; Colorado, surrounding Wickes, Gregory and Jefferson City; Hot Spring, surrounding Clancy, and the Montana District, of which the Bonanza Chief mine is near the center. On the south of the Boulder is the White Tail, Pipestone and Fish Creek Districts. In all of these districts true fissure veins are found, the ores varying in character very much. In some (especially in Cataract District) free gold is found near the surface, which can be readily saved in arrastras and on amalgamating plates; but as depth is attained the free gold becomes mixed with the baser minerals, and in order to extract it smelting must be resorted to. Very often the ore is found to be much richer in gold when combined with the baser metals than it is in a free state. In others free milling gold and silver ores are found which are easily saved by amalgamation, while in others, and perhaps the greatest number of them, argentiferous galena and carbonated ores predominate, the metals of which can only be extracted by the smelting process. Sulphuret ores are very frequently met with in all the districts, and occasionally chlorides and bromides of silver. Native silver is also sometimes found. The only works erected in the districts named, of any magnitude, for the extraction of the metals from the ores are at Wickes, at the terminus of the Jefferson County Railroad, at Gregory, four miles north of Wickes, and the Amazon, near the town of Boulder. Besides these there are concentrating works at Corbin, near Wickes, and at Comet, near Boulder.

MINES AND WORKS OF WICKES.

The Wickes Works are operated by a company of which Governor Hauser is president. They have a smelting capacity of eighty tons a day and a milling capacity of forty tons per day, and they are now run, and have been ever since the company that Governor Hauser represents took possession of them, to their full capacity. In addition

to the above works the same company operates the concentrating works at Corbin that have a capacity of 270 tons per day, and the concentrating works at Comet, with a capacity of 120 tons daily. The concentrators at Corbin are loaded directly on the cars of the Jefferson County Railroad. Those at Comet are taken by a tramway across the divide that separates Comet from Wickes and deposited in a dump house on the level ground at the base of the hill. The Comet mine, in Boulder District, and the Alta mine, three miles north of Wickes, furnish nearly all the ore worked at Wickes.

THE COMET MINE

is situated four miles from Wickes. It is opened by three levels and a new 3-compartment shaft is now about to open a fourth level. The following machinery is now in use at the mine: A large double cylinder hoisting engine at the new shaft, two small hoists at the old shaft, two station pumps and one sinking pump. The mine gives employment to about fifty hands. Besides a quantity of smelting ore, the production of the mine is limited by the capacity of the concentrating works to about ninety tons per day, although a larger quantity could be extracted without difficulty for a long time to come, as the mine is only partially worked to a depth of only 220 feet and has continuous ore bodies from five to twenty-five feet thick. When the crosscut from the new shaft reaches the vein on the fourth level we expect to be able to report a larger quantity of first-class ore, as the vein in the bottom of the third level seems to indicate this.

THE CONCENTRATING WORKS AT COMET

are located at the mine and are driven by a steam engine of about 40-horse power, and contain a stone breaker, three pairs of rolls, revolving screens, jigs, etc., and work about ninety tons of ore per day by the employment of twenty-two men. The concentrates are sent over the mountain by means of a wire-rope tramway of two miles in length, which is operated by a small steam engine, and then hauled by wagon to the reduction works at Wickes.

The concentrator, hoisting works and tramway cost about \$100,000. The main works at Wickes, the concentrator at Corbin and at Comet, the hoisting works and tramway cost all together in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and are all now in good running order and in full blast.

With the good showing in the lower part of the Alta mine and the expected increase of the smelting ore at the Comet mine, we expect to be able to increase the bullion product before long; this, in connection with the apparent increase of our custom ores, may necessitate an increase of our plant. The comparatively small outlay of say \$35,000 would give us an increase of capacity of about fifty per cent."

THE GREGORY WORKS.

The Gregory works consist of a smelter of forty tons' capacity, and concentrating works of seventy tons' capacity per day. The concentrates carry about 35 per cent. lead, \$12 in gold, and from 40 to 150 ounces in silver. Before being smelted they are roasted in reverberatory furnaces, and are then reduced to bullion, assaying about \$350 per ton. The smelter has produced as high as 200 tons of bullion per month. The company is stocked at \$3,000,000. Their mine is the deepest in the county, being 700 feet deep.

THE AMAZON WORKS

consist of a smelter of forty tons' capacity, a 10-stamp silver mill and a concentrator (just erected) of 40 tons' capacity. The works have been closed while constructing the concentrator. They will work ores from their own mine—the Amazon—and will purchase ores from mines in the Boulder district. The districts mentioned, it will be remembered, lie on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and the spurs and ranges jutting out from them are in a granite formation. We will now briefly refer to a few districts situated in the Crow Mountains and its ranges.

The granite formation of the Rockies extends east to Elk Horn Creek, which is about eight miles below the town of Boulder. At this point lime overlaps the granite, and lime and slate continue to be the formation to the Missouri River. The leading (so called) districts are the Elk Horn, about eight miles east of the town of Boulder; Radersburg, on Crow Creek; St. Louis, on the head-waters of Indian Creek and Beaver Creek.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Of the \$26,000,000 of the precious metals produced in Montana for the year 1885, according to the report of Superintendent Braden, in charge of the Helena assay office, Jefferson county is credited with having contributed over \$1,300,000, standing fourth in the list of counties in the Territory. This showing, although apparently very creditable, does not do the county justice. It is only from the books of large incorporated companies, and from the express office, that reliable statistics of the production of the precious metals can be procured with any certainty. But very few such companies, and but very few express offices, exist in the county. Mining as a rule is carried on by individuals and small companies, who take their bullion or gold dust in their own conveyances or in coaches to Helena and Butte, which are deposited in the express offices of those cities by their owners. Hence it is that in the report given by Mr. Braden Jefferson county is not given a fair showing for the past year, although probably through no fault of his.

The fact is, Jefferson County, with a greater area of mineral territory and richer and more extensive mines than any other county in the Territory, has but few extensive mining plants within her limits, and we venture the assertion that two plants—the Helena Reduction Company and the Elk Horn—produced more of the precious metals last year than is credited to Jefferson County in the report of the assayer that has been so extensively advertised. If Jefferson County had her just dues she would be placed second in the list of counties producing the precious metals.

COUNTY SEAT.

The first county seat of Jefferson County was Jefferson City. It did not remain there long, however, before the miners of Montana City voted it away from there, and carried it to Montana City. It did not remain there very long, for soon after the removal the Radersburg placers were discovered, and prospectors and miners from all parts of the Territory flocked there in such numbers that they voted it away from Montana City, and "cinched" the archives to the back of a cayuse and packed them off to Radersburg, where they remained for fourteen years. In 1883 the central part of the county outvoted the eastern, and the county seat was removed to the town of Boulder, where it will probably remain permanently.

THE TOWN OF BOULDER

is situated in a beautiful basin at the head of the lovely Boulder Valley. It contains a population of about 400, fully one-half of whom have settled there within a year. It is the center of one of the largest mining belts in the Territory, all within a convenient distance for trade—Elk Horn on the east, Little Boulder on the south, Cataract on the west, and the Boulder district on the north.

THE FOURTH OF JULY DISTRICT.

The Fourth of July District is about six miles east of Butte, and contains lodes which bid fair to prove as rich as any ledges nearer town. The district belongs to Jefferson County—a county whose richness in a mineral way is just coming into prominence. The Fourth of July lode was the first discovered in the district, and is being worked with satisfactory results at present. Col. H. H. Horst owns a group of mines near this lode, which have produced rich ore. The claims consist of the Silver King, Hannibal and Sierra Madre—all on the same lode—the Bonanza, Crown Point, Cleopatra and Argenta. Most of the work has been done on the Silver King. To this ledge a cross-cut tunnel has been driven 177 feet, and continued along the vein for 350 feet, showing an average width between walls of about four feet. The pay streak shows sulphurets, antimonial and native silver, and is from 6 to 18 inches wide. The ore assays from 100 to 700 ounces in silver per ton. On the other claims prospect shafts have been sunk to trace the veins, and have demonstrated the fact that they are well defined and apparently true fissures. Mr. Horst has also a millsite and water rights near the mines. Of course, it is impossible to speak with certainty of a district as new and comparatively undeveloped as the Fourth of July, but judging by the work already done there it is safe to say that it shows every indication of being as rich in silver as the more famous localities in the immediate vicinity of Butte.

THE CHISLEWAY MINE.

This valuable mining property is situated in the Little Pipestone mining district, Jefferson county, 18 miles east of Butte, and is owned by Messrs. Macqueen and Wall. The Chisleway is developed by a single compartment shaft 100 feet deep and a 100-foot level run at that depth. Preparations are being made to sink to the 200-foot level. At the depth of 100 feet the vein shows a width of from 8 to 18 inches, carrying from \$60 to \$140 in gold and from 7 to 10 ounces in silver. The enterprising owners have a Solomon pulverizer—equal to a 5-stamp mill—and a Jones' crusher in place upon the ground, the motive power being a 25-horse power engine. The same gentlemen are also putting a concentrator upon their property, having a capacity of 5 tons per day.

LITTLE PIPESTONE DISTRICT

is rapidly coming to the front as a prominent mining center. A large number of mining properties of assured value is already uncovered, while a larger number of most promising prospects is in course of satisfactory development. The topography of the district favors mining operations, the surface of the country being but slightly broken, while fuel is near at hand and easy of access. The veins are well-defined, showing smooth, even walls upon either side. While most of the lodes have a decided inclination to the northeast, the Chisleway

is vertical, the vein widening as depth is attained. Much of the ore is free milling, but below the water level at 95 feet it becomes more or less base. Thus far the accumulation of water has not exceeded 6 barrels in 24 hours.

Among other noted mines in the district are the Ajax, Alta, Princess, Calhoun, Star of the West, Star of the East, and several others whose names do not occur to us at present. The Chisleway, however, stands among the leading ones, and its owners, Messrs. Macqueen and Wall, have shown, not only unbounded faith in their mine and the resources of the district, but a commendable enterprise by erecting expensive machinery for the working of their own ore and that from the mines of other parties in the neighborhood. Present indications point to the rapid development of several very promising mines, and that the district will soon become the center of important mining operations. It is one of the finest fields in the Territory for the profitable investments of capital.

MADISON COUNTY.

It may with justice be claimed that no county has cut a more conspicuous figure in the history of Southwestern Montana than Madison. While she cannot claim to be the pioneer county of the Territory she ranks second in point of seniority and first in the extent and richness of her placer mines. While the region of which it forms an integral part was still known as the "Territory of Idaho," and the seat of government involved two representatives in the Territorial Legislature, a journey of between two and three thousand miles to represent their constituents there, the richest, most extensive and uniformly profitable gold mines were discovered in Alder and Biven's Gulches. The names of Bill Fairweather and his companions are familiar as household words to all who know anything of the early history of this country, but it is not so generally known that "Sam" Hauser—now Governor of Montana—with some other adventurers from Bannock, were the first who did any placer mining in Madison County. True, Fairweather, Edgar, Cover and Hughes had made their discovery near Virginia City but when they conveyed the news to their friends at Bannack the wild stampede that followed resulted in the discovery by Governor Hauser and his companions of Biven's Gulch, and it was there the first work was really done in placer mining in the county. So much for reminiscences.

The history of Alder Gulch's wonderful wealth, of the exciting periods of peril and profit, of richness and road agents, of villainy and vigilantes, of thrift and theft, of murder and its avengers, in fact, of all the contradictory phases of life that one can well conceive, have been too often written and too universally read to need repetition here. Our work is to present Madison County as she now stands, and illustrate as well as may be her title to the claim to which she proudly aspires—that of being the queen of the sisterhood of Montana's counties.

ITS LOCATION AND RESOURCES.

Madison is in the extreme southern part of the Territory and in extent is about one hundred and seventy miles by eighty miles. Through it flow some of the most important rivers—including the Ruby (Passamari), Beaverhead, Big Hole, Jefferson and Madison, with their numerous tributaries, and it is probably the best watered tract of country of its size in the Rocky Mountain region, excepting Jefferson County. Its valleys are fertile and prolific of all the cereals, and it is a fact, thoroughly established, that in no portion of Montana are crops raised so easily or with better yield than here. The well-to-do condition of the farmers and ranchmen of the county furnish complete attestation of this assertion. Comfortable—even elegant—homes dot the valleys from head to outlet, and prosperity has, almost without exception, followed intelligent and industrious husbandry.

There are three flouring mills in the county—those of Elling & Hyndman, at Silver Springs, in Ruby Valley; the Mill Creek Mills, near Sheridan, and the Willow Creek Mills. The first-named was, in October last, fitted up with an entirely new plant, and the flour is now made by the well-known "roller process." Messrs. Elling & Hyndman were the first to introduce this method into Montana, and they have met with unqualified success. For the first month or two after

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Hardware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats
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Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Tinware, Notions,

....And all kinds of....

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our Prices Defy Competition.

 Will make a specialty of Buying and Selling Country Produce.

the introduction of the—to Montana—new process the results were not satisfactory; but the defects in operating were soon discovered, and Mr. Archie Hyndman, the resident manager, is now turning out flour at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day, and of a quality equal to the best brands of Minneapolis.

The Mill Creek Mills has also a well-established reputation for the excellence of its flour, and turns out the article at the rate of eighty sacks per day.

ASSESSMENTS AND STATISTICS.

It is difficult, because of the varied interpretations put upon the law requiring producers to give statistics of their products to the assessors, to correctly estimate the annual yield of cereals, vegetables, etc., but the fact that these producers are, almost without exception, in comfortable, and even affluent, circumstances is evidence enough that their pursuits pay. The material wealth of the county has, at one time since the early days, augmented by fictitious "booms," but there has been a steady increase, and every year shows a comfortable addition to the assessment roll.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Virginia City, the county seat, has been noted as one of the chief mining towns of the Territory. It is now a modest burg of six or seven hundred inhabitants, the number, however, slowly but steadily increasing, consequent upon the development of the quartz mines in its immediate vicinity. The principal business houses, in addition to the two banking establishments mentioned above, are the grocery houses of S. R. Buford & Co., O. B. Barber, O. D. French & Co., and Henry Werken; the clothing stores of R. O. Hickman and R. Vicken & Co.; dry goods, E. L. Smith and Mrs. O. D. French; boots and shoes, M. Mailand, H. Miller, and J. G. Schaeffer; carpenters and builders, J. M. Herndon, Wm. Donaldson, and Nelson Cole; wagon makers, H. Warmington and Julius Kohls; blacksmiths; E. H. Bartlett, F. Prasch, C. F. Sauerbier, and M. Bolinger; drugs, Barber & Co.; news and stationery, Mrs. M. Deimling; furniture dealers and decorators, J. M. Herndon and Jacob Dick; saddler, F. Kraemer, liquor dealers, Eugene Stark, Baker & Gilbert, J. H. Vanderbeck, Kohls & Lourman, and August Jessen; butcher, George Gohn; printing house, *The Madisonian*, and these are supplemented with a score or more of minor establishments in the several trades and professions. The legal fraternity is represented by the Hon. Samuel Word, the Hon. Henry N. Blake, Col. James E. Callaway, Judge Theo. Muffly, and N. D. Johnson, Esq. It may be said of Virginia City that, notwithstanding its present quietude as compared with the stirring times of twenty years ago, her people are more prosperous, as a general thing, than are those of any other town in the Territory. In fifteen years not more than five of the residents of the place ever become county charges, and the money of the county poor fund has been generally disbursed upon transient, non-resident people. The present prospects of the city are bright. Its people are negotiating for the re-establishment of a telegraph line; the building of a railroad into the gulch is being warmly agitated, and its citizens are confident that a large increase in population and wealth is a certainty of the near future. The dozen or so of flumes in the gulch will contribute \$300,000 or \$400,000 per annum for the next twenty years, and the developments in lode-mining are constantly and materially adding to the amount.

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HENRY ELLING,

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Virginia City, - Montana.

AMOS C. HALL.

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ALDEN J. BENNETT

Established in 1879.

Hall, Harrington & Co.

BANKERS,

VIRGINIA CITY, - - MONTANA.

Capital and Surplus, \$75,000.00

Do a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections on all points in Montana.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Kountze Brothers, New York; Traders' Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, San Francisco; First National Bank, Omaha.

There are several towns of importance in the county, of which Virginia City is the county seat, and the volume of business transacted in them would surprise any one except those accustomed to mountain enterprise. In her villages of scarcely a hundred inhabitants there is more trade than is usually done in Eastern cities of three or four thousand. Virginia City is a notable example. With hardly 600 population, she supports two banks—those of Henry Elling and Hall, Harrington & Co.—and the amount of bullion handled and business done annually by these institutions is something enormous.

VIRGINIA CITY.

Virginia City is a thriving city, and one which will in all likelihood maintain its position as the chief borough of the county. There is a steadily growing industry—that of quartz mining—which promises to rehabilitate her in some of her old-time glory.

QUARTZ MINING.

The revival [has been measurably brought about by the operations of the New York and Montana Mining and Milling Company, of which the Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, N. Y., is President and Treasurer. This company was organized in October, 1885, with a capital of \$100,000. As soon as the company was formed, the purchase of the Alameda and Wakooosta mines—both within a mile of Virginia City—was made, the building of reduction works was begun, apparatus for the opening and operation of the mines was shipped, and the results have been most satisfactory. The plant of the works was originally a dry crushing silver and gold mill of five stamps and a 6-inch Sturtevant pulverizer, four improved combination pans of five feet diameter; an automatic revolving dryer, 40 inches by 18 feet; a White's improved roasting furnace, 40 inches in diameter and 26 feet long; a 7x10 Blake crusher; two engines and two boilers; automatic feeders, retorts, bullion furnace, Sellers' hoist, etc. The buildings, which are all now under cover, are a boiler and engine room, 34 by 48 feet; pan rooms, 34 by 46; battery room, 40 by 36; cooling floor, 36 by 38; roaster and dryer room, 42 by 45; elevator and crusher house, 22 by 26; and a retort and assay office, 20 by 28 feet.

The Sturtevant pulverizer, however, proved to be a failure for the purposes of the company, and considerable loss has resulted on this account. Yet, although the mill only began operations in March last and has only been running with five stamps, the company has already cleaned up nearly \$30,000. Now, with the addition of ten more stamps, which were placed in position in June, 1886, the output of bullion from this mill will probably reach the above-named sum per month. It may be said of this company that, if the amount of capital is not so large as one is accustomed to see on the prospectuses of many mining corporations, it represents legitimate capital and is for honest working purposes—a fact which is illustrated in the cost of the mining and milling plant, which has absorbed almost the entire amount. There is little reason to doubt that, had they put in the fifteen stamps at first and left the Sturtevant pulverizer severely alone, the output from the mines would have already made the company even on its investment.

Besides these mines there are a number which have been developed in the neighborhood, and it cannot be gainsayed that the work of the last few years has demonstrated the fact that Madison County is honey-combed with quartz mines of great value. In the Brown's

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EUGENE STARK,
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....WHOLESALE AND RETAIL....

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Dealer in LIVE STOCK.

Virginia City, - - Montana.

FREDERICK KRAEMER,

....Manufacturer of....

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Etc.

Cow Boy Saddles and the Famous
Collins Saddles a specialty.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA.

Gulch district are several ledges which are opened to depths varying from 75 to 300 feet, and all in permanent casings, and of good width, and carrying good bodies of ore, that there is no doubt will yield handsome profits for working. Many of them have, in addition to assay tests, had their value verified by the shipment of large lots to distant reduction works, the returns from which have been eminently satisfactory to the owners. The leading properties in this district are the Spratt, Black, North Pacific, Lowena and Highland Chief, all of which are in a fair state of development, and the first named, it is said, is able to supply all the ore that the works now being erected in Virginia can handle for a year. Recent assays from the lower depths of this lode have exceeded \$1,000 per ton.

Granite, Harris, California Biven's, and Ramshorn districts have also been worked for quartz lately, and with good results. The Belmont mine, in Granite Gulch, is owned by Messrs. Johnson and Bickford, who recently shipped a car-load of ore, taken from a depth of 150 feet, to the Omaha works, and received therefor \$1,375, or about \$137 per ton. The principal mine yet opened in Ramshorn district is the Bedford, owned by Redfern & Co. It is an argentiferous galena lode, and of immense width. A ten-ton lot of unselected ore shipped to the same works gave the owners a profit of \$17 per ton after expenses of mining, hauling, freight and reduction were paid. The enormous amount of ore in sight encourages the company to believe that they can operate a smelter to advantage, and they propose to build one. Other "prospects" in these gulches, or, rather, the hills which border upon them, are very promising, but they lack the development which only can determine their true value.

RED BLUFF.

Red Bluff, situated in the Lower Hot Springs Mining District, in Madison County, about 32 miles northeast of Virginia City, on the Bozeman road, is one of the most promising mining camps in this section. The veins of gold-bearing quartz are generally large and well-defined, among which we will notice, first, the Red Bluff mine, owned and worked by Judge H. N. Blake and J. J. Lown. This was one of the first discovered mines of the camp, and is developed by a shaft 150 feet deep and a tunnel 400 feet to tap the bottom shaft. They also have about 250 feet of levels on the lead, showing up a large quantity of good grade ore, which is now being extracted and shipped to Wickes by A. M. Esler for treatment.

The best developed mine in this district is the Golconda. This property is developed by tunnels, shafts, leads and upraises of over 1,200 feet and shows at least 15,000 tons of ore. The average assay of over 400 samples taken from all over the mine is about \$55 gold per ton. The Golconda is one of a remarkable group of veins occurring in Granite, cutting the formation. Trending east-west, dipping at an angle of forty-five degrees to the north, and exhibiting all the features of true fissure veins, the ore near the surface is decomposed quartz, but shows every indication of becoming a heavy sulphuret below the permanent water level and higher grade. This mine is tapped about 416 feet deep by a large well timbered tunnel 650 in length, with numerous crosscuts, levels and upraises, all of which are well timbered; is the property of Wickmam & Olds, and is at present bonded to Eastern parties for \$125,000.

The Red Chief, another promising mine, is situated near by; is developed to a depth of 80 feet by two shafts with a tunnel 200 feet in length used as a drain. There has been a large quantity of ore worked

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Gents' Furnishing Goods,

A Specialty in Hats, Caps and Gloves.

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from this mine, which paid by the free-milling process about \$32 per ton, the surface ore being comparatively free, but when the water level was reached it became base. This vein will average fifteen feet from wall to wall, and the average assays taken clear across the lead is about \$50 gold per ton. There is a foot of iron ore on the foot wall that will average \$100 per ton. This property belongs to Hidman, Olds & Young, and for the work expended is one of the best mines in the Territory. There is an extension on the east called the Tippecanoe, owned by Messrs. Pope and Bayliss, which shows much the same characteristics as the Red Chief, and as far as developed gives promise of being a good mine.

The "Grub Stake" Mine is the property of Pope, Bayliss & McKee, and although not so large a vein is very rich, and the owners have been shipping ore from this mine for years which invariably gives good returns. This mine is developed by three tunnels, aggregating some 1,200 feet, and by upraises and air shafts, and perhaps has been the best poor man's mine in the camp. The proprietors are at present extracting ore and selling to A. M. Esler, who has a sampling mill at Red Bluff, and ships all the ores he can purchase to the Wickes Reduction Works.

The "Water Lode" is also a valuable property and belongs to Elling & Co.; is developed by a shaft 100 feet in depth, and levels run off east and west sixty feet each way; shows a fine vein of heavy sulphurets, which assays up in the hundreds of dollars. Besides the leads already mentioned there are the Mohegan Lode, the property of Elling & Wood, with a large amount of development, and is considered one of the most valuable mines in the camp.

The Bessie Lode is owned by George F. Hadgen & Co., and is an extension of the Golconda on the west; is developed by two shafts 85 feet and 130 feet in depth. Ore from this mine mills \$35 per ton, free milling process.

The May Queen Lode is owned by Messrs. Peck & Wallbank, and bears a strong resemblance to and lies parallel with the Bessie. This has several shafts and in years past has produced a large amount of gold.

The X X X X is the property of Charles H. Hapgood and was originally discovered in 1876, when the proprietor took out a large quantity of ore that milled \$100 per ton, at which time it was christened the Centennial Bonanza, but recently there have been but few developments made upon this valuable mine.

The Convoy Lode is the property of Messrs. Morris & Reel, and is one of the most valuable and desirable mines in the camp.

Southwest of Red Bluff, in the near neighborhood, lies the Sterling belt. Here an immense amount of money was expended in the early days, but as the same conditions existed as characterized the mines of Alder Gulch, mentioned above, the same results were obtained. Since then, however, a number of lodes have been profitably worked, by extracting the ore and shipping it to Omaha. Last year the Revenue Mining Company, J. H. Johnson, manager, successfully operated a ten-stamp mill and concentrator. The mines controlled by this company are situated at Richmond Flats, about one mile distant from Sterling.

Still southwest of this place, and between it and Virginia City, are the new Meadow Creek mines, where it is claimed that large deposits of gold and silver-bearing quartz were found last summer. Much work is being done in their development. Roads were built early last fall, and material has been hauled sufficient to keep a good force of men at work during the season. Messrs. Fletcher, Richter,

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VIRGINIA CITY, MONT.

Agents for California Powder Company.

Carty and others are spending a good deal of money here, and are sanguine that they have fortune by the forelock. Of course time only can tell the story of their success.

UPPER RUBY VALLEY.

Passing up Ruby River, and about thirty miles from its confluence with the Beaverhead, we come to a rugged canyon, two miles in length, but with a most excellent wagon road running through it. At the head of the canyon opens Upper Ruby Valley, beautiful and rich, and picturesque mountains are its boundaries, above and below, and on either side. The valley is in length, from the lower to the upper canyon, about twenty miles, and in width from the summit of the mountains on the east and west about twenty-five miles. About midway of the valley, at the crossing of the Virginia City and Salt Lake road, at the river bank, by accurate measurement, the altitude is 5,600 feet above sea level. One of the best evidences of an advanced civilization is, good roads, and in this particular, this little valley is superb. The valley is settled by two hundred, intelligent, wide awake and enterprising people. It supports two good schools and one poor church. The agricultural products are chiefly wheat, oats and hay, that are grown in great abundance. All of the harder vegetables grow luxuriantly, and mature well. All of the bottom or hay lands are fenced, and much of the arable lands on the benches. There are perhaps more miles of good fencing in the valley than in any section of the same area in Montana.

There are upon the ranges of this valley about 6,000 head of cattle, and 1,000 head of horses, but no sheep. The chief stock growers are Alex Metzel, Williams & Callaway, John Donegan, J. B. Snapp, the heirs of the late Oscar Sedman, and C. D. Newbury. All of them own extensive stock farms, notably Alex Metzel and Col. J. E. Callaway. All of the parties named own herds of thoroughbred cattle; those of Williams & Callaway, Alex Metzel, and J. B. Snapp, being of the finest strains and of the best families. The range cattle in the Upper Ruby are not perhaps excelled in the world for beauty, symmetry, size and quality. As a community, the stock growers of that region have used nothing in their breeding corrals less than a thoroughbred, and allow nothing on the range less than a graded bull. The Short Horn (Durham) is the favorite. The natural growth of grasses is very luxuriant, but is considerably eaten down by over-pasturage. There is probably no section of country in the world better watered than the Upper Ruby Valley. Mountain streams put into the main river from all sides and the valley, bench land, and mountain sides are dotted all over with living springs of the purest waters.

About three miles from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a tributary of the Ruby, is located the celebrated stud farm, known as Belmont Park. W. H. Raymond, the proprietor, about twelve years ago, commenced importing from the best trotting stock of the world. He now has an extensive stud and is breeding many flyers that are making splendid records.

About six miles from the lower canyon is situated the celebrated Puller Hot Springs. They are famous as a health resort. These are twin springs—one of a temperature of 106 degrees Fahrenheit; the other, "Beelzebub," 110 degrees. Their medicinal properties are truly marvelous. If you get sick go there.

PONY--THE MINERAL HILL DISTRICT.

Pony is situated 40 miles northeast of Virginia City, and has a population of about 300. It is supported mainly by the quartz mines of the Mineral Hill district, mostly operated by Messrs. Elling & Morris, of Virginia City, who are running a twenty-stamp mill, with Frue Vanners, concentrators, etc., and are meeting with great success in their undertaking. These gentlemen have lately expended large sums of money in the opening and development of the mines of the district, and the output of their works has not only contributed largely to the present prosperity of the camp, but has, also, established the fact that the mines of this region are, beyond doubt, rich, extensive and permanent.

The principal mines now being operated are: 1st, the "Ned" lode. This mine has produced at least one hundred thousand dollars from surface mining, and is still a steady producer of gold ore. Messrs. Elling & Morris are now running a tunnel of six hundred feet in length, with which they expect to strike the "Ned" 250 feet below the old workings. The vein is from one foot to twenty feet in width, and assays from \$30 to \$50 per ton.

The "Willow Creek" mine is also owned by the same parties, and joins the "Ned" above. It is a gold mine of great promise, and has produced a large amount of money since 1875; but, as the ore below water level is very base, it cannot be worked by the free milling process. The ore is of high grade, assaying from \$10 to \$100 per ton in gold, and the vein is from five feet to twenty feet in width.

Messrs. Elling & Morris also own and are now operating the famous "Strawberry" mine. Within the Strawberry ground the owners have three distinct veins, parallel with each other, namely: The "Crevice No. 1," the "Crevice," and the "Strawberry." The "Crevice No. 1" assays from \$20 to \$195 per ton. The mine is from three feet to ten feet wide, and the ore is base. The "Crevice" is from eight inches to two feet in width, and assays from \$50 to \$100 per ton, and is also base. The "Strawberry" is from three to ten feet in width, and runs from \$7 to \$35 per ton. At the present depth of the workings it is free milling.

The same parties are also part owners of the "Boss Tweed" mine, which has an average width of twenty-five feet, and produces ores (base) which assay from \$10 to \$75 per ton.

In addition to the above this company owns a large number of other mines, which are less developed, but which are very promising, and will, no doubt, when opened, be among the best producing mines of the district. Other mines of Mineral Hill, which have produced, and are still yielding good results, are the "Gunnnett," owned by P. J. Leonard, Henry Elling, and W. W. Morris; the "White Pine," most successfully operated by Thomas Carmin, and the "Armstrong," owned by the Armstrong brothers, together with several others, of which no accurate data can be at present secured.

Other mining districts in Madison County are Mill Creek, Wisconsin, and Ti al Wave. The first-named contains some excellent properties, notably the Langtry, which possesses nearly all the characteristics of the Bedford mine above mentioned; the Bullion, a mammoth mine of low-grade ore; the Branham, which has been a steady producer for many years past, and the Big Chief. The "Chief is, without doubt, a fine property, and has been opened by a shaft to a depth of 150 feet, where it has a large body of ore in sight that assays away up in the hundreds. Another very rich lode here is the Pedro, all the ore from which has yielded over \$100 per ton by arastra process. It

has been worked for several years, and was recently purchased by H. H. Knippenberg, general manager of the Hecla Company, of Glendale, and Mr. Hugh Duncan.

In Wisconsin district the company lode of N. B. Noble & Sons is the most extensively developed. It has been worked for several years, and the ore was reduced by arastra process. In the last year, however, the proprietors have erected a six-stamp mill, which enables them to do more work and with equally satisfactory results. The Butterfly Company, an organization of Washington capitalists, is also operating here with flattering prospects.

In the Tidal Wave District are also a large number of promising prospects, and one or two very well-developed properties. An impetus has been given to mining matters at Iron Rod by the pumping and cleaning out of the once famous Iron Rod Mine, and it is now opened to a depth of 375 feet, where the ore is even richer than it was nearer the surface, when in the early days the yield from the lode astonished everybody with its richness. The property is owned by Messrs. Dahler, Largey & Porter. The neighboring camp of Silver Star has been quiet during the season of 1885, and with the exception of the Governor Hayes lode, which has made its regular annual contribution to the circulating medium, but few ledges have been operated this year. There are, however, undoubtedly some excellent mining properties in the district, but the owners seem to be bothered with the same problem that has for so many years been vexing Virginia City miners to solve.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

—HECLA—

Mercantile & Banking Co.

Organized 1886.

BRANCHES:

MELROSE, - MONTANA.
HECLA, - - - MONTANA.

MAIN OFFICE:

GLENDALE, - MONT.

OFFICERS:

H. KNIPPENBERG, President.
A. R. GATES, Vice-President.
GEO. B. CONWAY, Sec'y and Treas.
H. W. KAPPES, Resident Manager.
WM. B. GAFFNEY, Receiving Agent.

DIRECTORS:

H. KNIPPENBERG, Glendale, Mont.
A. R. GATES, - Helena, Mont.
H. W. KAPPES, - Glendale, Mont.
H. T. SAPPINGTON, Glendale, Mont.
WM. B. GAFFNEY, Melrose, Mont.

The Hecla Mercantile and Banking Company.

GLENDALE, MONTANA.

This Company was organized under the laws of Montana in 1886, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000.00—but has no connection whatever with the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. The Company is a very strong organization, perhaps one of the strongest Mercantile Companies in the Territory—its stockholders representing something over one million dollars.

The consummation and successful organization of this Company originated with Mr. H. Knippenberg, and the beginning of this final result was the purchase in 1884 of the stock at Lion City of Wilson, Rote & Co., and of Armstrong & Losee, by Henry W. Kappes, Esq. The idea of the organization was not to form a combination, or so-called monopoly, but just the reverse, to have a strong financial company, so goods could be bought cheap and sold cheap. This has been confirmed within two months after the Company was organized—goods were sold cheaper to the people than they had been in the past ten years. The bank interest has been reduced to 1 and 1½ per cent. per month; reasonable interest is paid on time deposits, and New York Exchange is free to customers. Nothing could be stronger evidence that this Company was not organized for the purpose of a monopoly, but as a protection and protector to the community.

The Hecla Mercantile and Banking Company is well and economically

managed. Mr. H. Knippenberg is the President. Henry W. Kappes and William B. Gaffney are the active managers, the first making Glendale his headquarters and the latter residing at Melrose.

This organization bought out, and paid cash down, Mr. Henry W. Kappes at Lion City, Messrs. Armstrong & Losee, and N. Armstrong & Co., bankers, at Glendale, and Messrs. Purdom & Gaffney at Melrose, and placed all under one management. The Company, having a large cash surplus of its own, will do business strictly and only on a cash basis—all bills of purchase being required to be paid within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the invoice at Glendale. This leaves the cash on hand, real estate and merchandise always unincumbered, and so furnishes the very best gilt edge security to all depositors at the bank.

The Company is now enlarging its store at Glendale, and when finished the room will be 100 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a new fire and frost-proof cellar in the rear. The banking house has been tastefully decorated and refurnished.

The Company will also erect this year a 60 by 40 stone warehouse at Melrose, and should nothing hinder them the coming year, they expect to erect a stone store-building in Melrose in place of the present frame.

The people of Glendale, Lion and Melrose are becoming daily more and more convinced that this so-called "monopoly" is a friend to them instead of an enemy, and the Company is gaining their good will. Their stores now employ nearly fifteen clerks and managers, and all are kept busy.

If the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company continues active operations in years to come as it has in years past, especially the past five, nothing can hinder this Company from success, and at the same time be a blessing to every laboring man.

As organized at present it is an honor to Beaverhead and Silver Bow and adds to the wealth of our grand Territory.

GEO. W. DART.

STOVES,

Tinware, Hardware, Crockery,

Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery,

Mining Supplies, etc.

DILLON, MONTANA.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

Beaverhead County is one of the richest and most prosperous in the Territory, and is traversed through its entire length by the Utah and Northern Railroad, affording ample and unlimited facilities for the development of its varied resources. It forms the western boundary of Montana Territory, being separated from Silver Bow by the Big Hole River, while Madison touches it on the east and swings around in a circle until it ends in a narrow neck, which lies between Beaverhead and Idaho Territory on the south. Thus the latter county is traversed its entire length by the railroad, which is one of the heaviest taxpayers.

Red Rock River heads east of Spring Hill and flows northward until it unites near Red Rock station, on the Utah and Northern, with Horse Prairie Creek, and the two form the Beaverhead River, which carries a large body of water on down until it unites with the Big Hole River, near Twin Bridges, in forming the Jefferson, whence the surplus waters of the Beaverhead and other valleys are carried on down to form the great and majestic Mississippi River. In all portions of the county of Beaverhead there are creeks of water, which are being rapidly utilized by those whose interest lie in the development and tilling of the soil, and already in many sections there is a perceptible increase upon the capacity of these streams, until litigation over water rights is being but too common. The river affords a great deal of water for purposes of irrigation, and there are at the present time two large corporations which have carried out canals, reclaiming many thousands of acres of land, and are but just beginning to make their influence felt upon the community, while a third one is surveyed and will in all probability be constructed next season, if not during the coming fall. The Beaverhead Canal Company's ditch is taken out of the river at a point nearly opposite the town of Dillon, and is ten miles in length, with a capacity of 12,000 inches of water. It is owned by an incorporation, and cost \$15,000, while \$5,000 will be used next season in enlarging its capacity, but the amount expended is a most judicious investment, and the owners will reap a handsome profit from their outlay. The water is carried well up on the bench, and several thousand acres of desert land, which has heretofore been entirely valueless, is being rapidly put under cultivation.

The Union Ditch Company takes its ditch out of the river on the same side as the city of Dillon, and at an expense of about \$10,000 has constructed a seven-mile canal, which carries 9,000 inches of water. It has been ably managed and has been a profitable and beneficial concern from the day of its completion, as seen in the many rich grain fields and gardens which adorn the flat south of the river, which until the completion of the ditch two years ago bore nothing but scrubby sagebrush, and the stranger within our boundaries could not be made to believe that it could ever be made to produce the heaviest of crops, as it is now doing.

The third ditch will be taken out of the river in Ryan's canyon, and will be ten miles long, with a capacity of 12,000 inches, and it will also cover many thousand acres of just as good land as either of the others. In every part of the county the farmers have their ditches, and it may be truly said that Beaverhead county has come down to a thorough system of irrigation, which is the only true and correct method of handling the vast areas of desert land within its borders.

STOCK INTERESTS.

Beaverhead county has a live stock interest, which is probably of as much importance as its farming resources, and has long made it a most enviable reputation. The hills and valleys are all covered with horses, cattle and sheep, and the number of residents of the county who have amassed fortunes in that vocation is very large. The ranges are the very best, and little feeding in the winter is required, so that the profit to the breeder has been quite large. The wool shipments are unprecedentedly large, both because the season has been favorable for sheep and there has been a large increase in the flocks. It is estimated by the most competent judges that the yield of the county will be fully 700,000 pounds, and this compared with the advance in prices naturally makes the wool men feel happy. Last season the average price netted the grower was 16½ cents per pound.

The county has long been noted for the fine quality of horses it produces, and samples of them can be daily seen on the streets of all the cities in the Territory. The horsemen have been very energetic in their endeavors to improve in their breeding, and the result is very apparent in the high prices which they almost daily receive for their animals.

The cattle men are also showing great rivalry in grading their herds, and thoroughbred animals are becoming very common. One can find Holsteins, Herefords, Jerseys, Polled Angus and Durhams in almost any of the bunches of stock on the ranges, but probably the most important move made recently in that direction has been by the Beaverhead Live Stock Association, of which Dr. Azel Ames, jr., is the President. On the 17th of July the company received 68 head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, every one of which has a herd-book record. It is considered about the largest and most valuable purchase of similar animals yet made in Southern Montana. This is but a sample on a larger scale of what all the other cattlemen are doing, and it will only be a few years until there will be nothing but graded stock raised in the county. The Stockgrowers' Association of South-western Montana is a most active and energetic organization, and has accomplished much good for its members, besides greatly assisting in preventing stock stealing and punishing criminals.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

It would seem strange to many readers that a county which has such extensive farming and stock resources as has Beaverhead could possibly possess a wonderful amount of valuable mineral property, not on paper, but by the actual test of the mill and furnace and smelter, but such is the case, and to-day, upon true merit, this county ranks second only to Silver Bow in actual yield, and even rivals that vast producer in the bright prospects for the future. There is a steady output of bullion and ore from many sources, and it is increasing yearly, having more than doubled in the past two years, while 1886 will far exceed 1885. The attention of capitalists has been attracted to this section and they are purchasing many valuable locations, not for speculation, but as an investment, and that they will be richly rewarded no one for a single moment can possibly doubt.

The great drawback in the past has been the lack of reduction facilities, and the high rates necessarily made in hauling from twenty to fifty miles in wagons and then 2,000 miles in the cars, and those who shipped were forced to select their highest grade ores. This made the cost of extraction very high, and the result was that the owners of good mines did not possess the requisite means to handle their

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❖❖❖ GROCERS ❖❖❖

Agents for California Powder Works.

Special Inducements to Cash Buyers.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds,
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Prepared Paints,

HAY AND GRAIN,

DILLON, MONTANA.

properties, but fortunately that period has now passed, and men are coming in who have the money and inclination to push the work of development for the purpose of seeing exactly what can be realized from such flattering prospects. The result has been renewed activity on every hand, and it is plainly discernible in the heavy shipments of ore of high grade. During the six months of the present year ended July, 1886, 1,100,000 pounds of ore were shipped from the mines of the western portion of the county, in addition to the Hecla's output, and the shipments during the month of July will be the largest in the history of the county by a good figure. This ore all averages \$140 per ton, and comes from individual owners—not large concerns—which shows that there must be immense bodies of good grade ores where so much high-grade rock comes from.

HECLA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

THE PRIDE OF BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—ANNUAL PRODUCT ONE MILLION—
A MONTHLY DIVIDEND-PAYING COMPANY—A WELL-MANAGED
ENTERPRISE—\$1,000,000 DIVIDENDS PAID.

The Hecla Consolidated Mining Company was organized January, 1877, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the laws of that state. The present officers of the company are:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, John Thomas, Esq., Judge E. B. Martindale, Hon. John C. Wright, John C. McCutcheon, all of Indianapolis; Charles O. Baird, Philadelphia; H. Knippenberg, Glendale, Montana.

OFFICERS.

John Thomas.....President, Indianapolis.
John C. McCutcheon.....Secretary, "
John C. Wright.....Treasurer, "
H. Knippenberg.....General Manager, Glendale.

AT GLENDALE.

H. Knippenberg.....General Manager.
George B. Conway.....Cashier.
John V. Seybold.....Superintendent Reduction.
James Prout.....Superintendent Mines.
F. A. Ross.....Superintendent Concentrator.
J. T. Street.....Superintendent Iron Mines.

The first mine in the camp was discovered in 1872, by William Spurr, now a resident of the Vipond District. While out on a hunting expedition he discovered what is now known as the Forest Queen. At the time the discovery was made Spurr and James Bryant were partners. Afterwards Bryant discovered that Spurr had made the location in his own name. No work had been done on the lode, and when open go out on a trapping expedition, but concluded first to come up to the for re-location the following season Bryant organized a party to gulch and re-locate the claim. This was in the summer of 1873. The party came up and stopped at the spring, a short distance above what is now known as the Trapper mine, camped there several days and made the location.

No. 3178.

Geo. M. B. Brown, President.

John F. Bishop, Vice-President.

David Lamont, Cashier.

THE

Dillon National Bank,

OF DILLON, MONTANA.

Capital, \$50,000.00

Surplus, \$4,500.00

Transacts a General Banking Business.

⇒ Montana and Idaho Collections a Specialty ⇒

Correspondence Solicited.

CORRESPONDENTS:—Hanover National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank, Omaha; First National Bank, Butte, M. T.

Wm. L. Hoge.

M. A. Brownlee.

R. C. Chambers.

Marcus Daly.

F. E. Sargent.

Hoge, Brownlee & Co.

BANKERS,

BUTTE CITY, - MONTANA.

Transact a General Banking Business. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

HOGE, DALY & CO., Anaconda.

CORRESPONDENTS:—Wells, Fargo & Co., New York; Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake; Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco; Omaha National Bank, Omaha; First National Bank, Omaha.

After this was accomplished they concluded to "pull out" and started to look for their horses, but found they had gone. After looking for some time Jerry Grotevant, tired out and discouraged, started to return to camp, and when on top of what is now known as Trapper Hill, sat down on a log to rest. Accidentally he kicked over a small boulder, saw something shining on the under side, picked it up to examine, and found it covered with what he thought was native silver. On looking around further he found the outcrop of the famous Trapper lode. Picking up several pieces he returned to camp and convinced his partners that they were now bonanza kings. The horses were forgotten. Picking up the tools all hands pitched into work with a will. The news soon spread. A party from Bannack followed the man back who went to have it recorded, and created quite an excitement. Mr. Noah Armstrong at this time had a party prospecting in Madison County, and at once sent them over. They located the Cleve and Avon during their first day in camp.

The town soon built up and for a time was fast enough to suit the ideas of a 49'er. Taking it on the Trapper side, the next claim located was the Minnie Gaffney, by Messrs. Moffat and Maynard. The next discovered was the Hecla by Harvey and Day. The Elm Orlu was discovered by the Trapper Company, but they not thinking it worth their while to prospect, made it over to Messrs. Sod and Hays. The next discovered was the noted Keokuk, by Hon. Wash. Stapleton and James Cameron. Attention was then called to the celebrated Lion mountain, where Armstrong's party discovered the Altai and the Atlantis. A Bannack company, represented by Mulligan and Sloss, discovered the Fissure Group. The Marc Antony and Ariadne were discovered by Dewey, McComb and Brubaker, who afterwards sold them to Messrs. Taylor and Pease, who finally sold them to the Hecla company.

The Franklin mine, situated directly back of the old Trapper town, was discovered by Frank Giley and Ed. Stevens, who finally sold in to the Hecla company. At this time the Trapper mine was the only one shipping ore. The ore ran away up; all mine owners imagined themselves bonanza kings and lived high. After the first excitement was over the town began to die out. Mr. Armstrong started to open up the Atlantis and ship ore to Salt Lake City. The new town of Lion City was then started. The Trapper mine was shut down, and in the summer of 1878 the last citizen, Mose Morrison, now dead, packed up his traps and came over to Lion. Trapper City is dead, and all that is left is empty cabins and buried hopes.

In the spring of 1877 the Hecla company bought the Cleopatra, and shortly after bought the Fissure claim, thus securing the entire face of the mountain. Work was at once begun. The mines proved to be constant producers, and have added over one million ounces of silver annually to the wealth of the Territory, besides thousands of tons of lead and copper.

The first manager of this company during 1877-78 was our worthy and much esteemed citizen, Noah Armstrong, so well known in our Territory for his ability and strict integrity. For two years he labored hard, struggling against many obstacles, and notwithstanding the heavy outlays necessary in the organization of so large an enterprise, during those two years, paid to the stockholders several cash dividends, amounting in all to \$117,500. But jealousy at home for some cause or another crept in, which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Armstrong in December, 1878, and the board appointed E. C. Atkins, of Indianapolis, as manager. This gentleman held the position during 1879 and 1880. During these two years the smelter at

T. W. POINDEXTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

General Merchandise

NEW BRICK BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, - DILLON, MONTANA.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of

Fresh Groceries, Clothing, Boots
and Shoes, Hardware, Queens-
ware, Crockery, Glassware,
Lamps, Etc., Etc.

WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS.

Dealers in all kinds of Produce.

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Dillon Jewelry and Gun Store,

DILLON, MONT.

MRS. L. KUPFER, - Prop'r.

Dealer in

HOWARD,

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WATCHES

The WALTHAM a specialty.

Also carry a large and well selected stock
of

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

Of all descriptions.

Fine and complicated watch work solicited from all parts of the country. All work warranted for one year. Also carry the largest stock of all makes of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION, FISHING RODS and TACKLE. Hunting and Sporting Goods of all kinds at wholesale and retail.



Glendale burned down and the then manager erected a new one on the old site, very creditable to him and the company, the cost of the new smelter being about \$20,000. In 1880 a second furnace was also built the cost of which should have been about \$6,000. It was during those two years that the company seemed to be in a constant turmoil about "selling." "The woods" were full of "experts," bad English and eye-glasses thrown in; at times Glendale had five and six of these "wise" men. In December, 1880, it was thought sure the sale would go; the price to be paid was \$900,000—part cash and the balance on time, but as usual the gun was not loaded. Up to this time, viz: from 1877 to December, 1880, being four years, the company received its ore mainly from the Atlantis, Fissure, Silver Quartz, Sheep, Cleve and Franklin mines, all assaying high, and in a great measure self-fluxing ores, the bullion assaying from 400 to 600 ounces in silver. During these four years there were about 30,000 tons of ore mined and taken to the smelter and some shipped. It is safe to say that the yield in money from this ore was nearly \$3,000,000.

In 1880 the company paid a cash dividend of 10 per cent. on its capital stock of \$750,000, or \$75,000. After the sale was found off, in December, 1880, the company met to examine their true condition, and began to be alarmed when they found the company in debt over \$77,000. As is always the case in such a condition a new deal was demanded, a complete turning and changing of affairs was strongly called for. A new board of directors was elected, and the position of general manager was tendered to H. Knippenberg, of Indianapolis, then the secretary of the company. Mr. Knippenberg, however, declined the offer, but consented to be one of three to visit the mines and report their true condition. The board requested Mr. Knippenberg to name his own committee, which he did, and selected Noah Armstrong and Samuel C. Hanna. These three gentlemen visited Glendale in February, 1881, and reached Indianapolis again the last of that month. Their report was presented to the board. It was not a very bright picture, the truth alone making it very discouraging. The mines as far as developed were exhausted; no bodies of ore in sight; the Cleopatra mine abandoned as a second-class mine; some ore at Glendale, but too low grade to smelt and pay expenses. The outlook, added to the large debt was anything but bright. The position of general manager was pressed upon Mr. Knippenberg and he finally accepted it. He sold out his interest in his manufacturing business, and went to New York and borrowed himself \$95,000 for the company, and paid off the entire debt. The balance he retained as a surplus, paying bills of supplies, taking off cash discounts and so helped to establish the credit of the company. He arrived with his family at Glendale April 5th, 1881, and began his task to redeem the Hecla enterprise. The false boom under which Glendale had been sailing soon gave way under the straightforward, bottom fact management, everything found its true level, incompetency in every department was dismissed, and by the following July the manager had accomplished what seemed beyond human power. The debt was paid up in full and it was ordered to be paid a 10 per cent. monthly dividend of \$15,000 to the stockholders, the stock of the company having been increased to \$1,500,000 in January, 1881. Whatever may be done in the future, whatever failures or successes may be in store for this company, Mr. Knippenberg will stand out as the man that redeemed and saved this most important property in Montana Territory. In five years, redeeming a large enterprise, paying off an immense debt, and paying to the stockholders in cash dividends \$1,000,000, besides

HOWARD SEBREE, President.
HENRY BURFIEND, Vice-President.

B. F. WHITE, Cashier.
OTHO. KLEMM, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank,

OF DILLON, MONTANA.

Capital, \$50,000.00

Surplus, \$40,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Howard Sebree
Geo. L. Shoup
Leonard Eliel

Otho. Klemm
Henry Knippenberg
Henry Burfiend

E. F. Ferris
B. F. White
J. C. Brenner

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:—Chase National Bank, New York; Continental National Bank, Chicago; Omaha National Bank, Omaha; Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

The Leading Dry Goods House of Beaverhead County.

LEONARD ELIEL,


DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Furnishing Goods, Hats, Fancy Goods and Notions.

DILLON, . . . MONTANA.

 Special attention given to Mail Orders.

paying out nearly \$200,000 in permanent improvements, is a work accomplished that seems almost incredible.

The Hecla Consolidated is looked upon everywhere as a legitimate cash mining company of Montana, and free from all scheming and stock jobbing hands. Its stock is not on the market. It is scarcely ever noticed in the public prints.

At the annual meeting of the company in January, 1882, the stockholders unanimously voted requesting the incoming Board of Directors to select Mr. Knippenberg as General Manager. Not satisfied with the great work done in his first year, he informed the Board that he should that year proceed to erect a large concentrator, so as to be able to bring into market the large stock of poor and second-class ores which he estimated at that time to be from forty to fifty thousand tons. June 10th of that year the work was begun on a 150-ton concentrator, and November 2d Miss Mamie Knippenberg, the 10-year-old daughter of the General Manager, opened the water wheel and set the machinery running. The company had its saw mill and all the timbers and lumber were sawed on the ground costing about \$10 per 1,000 feet.

This was the pioneer concentrator in Montana on a large scale. During 1883, 1884 and 1885 this plant has been supplied with 37,000 tons of second-class ore, furnishing the smelter with nearly 7,000 tons of concentrates. In connection with the concentrator a three-mile T-rail tramway from Hecla to Greenwood had to be completed, and a flume for water power nearly one mile long had to be built, so when all these undertakings had been successfully accomplished the net cost was \$76,000. These improvements were all made and not one cent asked for from the stockholders, but on the contrary dividends were paid to the stockholders.

At the annual meeting in January, 1883, the stockholders again unanimously demanded that the new Board should re-elect as General Manager Mr. Knippenberg, and if possible enter into a contract with him for three years. This was done agreeable to both parties. Mr. Knippenberg found that he had invested very largely in the stock, mainly to establish confidence at home, where he is so thoroughly established in the confidence of the business community. That fact alone he felt brought his duty before him, and so personally guarded not only the welfare of others but his own interests as well.

In 1884, November 2d, a third furnace had been erected at a cost of \$5,000, and since that date three furnaces have been running day and night, winter and summer.

The production of the Hecla property in round figures can be called about as follows: The first four years the mines produced about 30,000 tons of first-class ore. The last five years, under the present Manager, about 42,000 tons of first-class ore and 37,000 tons of second-class for the concentrator, making a total production of ore, both first and second class, of 109,000 tons, which in round figures yielded about \$7,000,000. Of course the standard of first class was annually lowered. For the last three years the so-called first class was considered in former years only second class, and much of the present second class would then be regarded about worthless.

The Cleopatra mine is now down 1,500 feet and in the largest body of ore ever found in this mine.

The Ariadne mine is driven in some 300 feet and is in a 7-foot body of ore.

Lion Mountain tunnel has been driven in 2,000 feet, where it tapped Atlantis No. 1. Men were at once put on developing in this

old mine, and a 2-foot ore body has just been struck. The company owns some twenty-five full mining claims. The Superintendent, Mr. James Prout, deserves great credit for his intelligent, quiet and honorable management.

BANNACK CONSOLIDATED.

This embraces the old Phil Shenon properties, from which the former owner boasts that he extracted \$600,000 during his sixteen years of working under the greatest disadvantages, and it promises in the future to keep up its reputation. The price which the new company paid for it was \$185,000, but they became involved in litigation shortly after its purchase, the result being that it has been closed down ever since. During the fore part of July, 1886, however, there was a compromise effected, and work upon an extensive scale will be commenced at once. There has been a great deal of work done on the various mines of the group, and there are now four tunnels—750, 650, 600 and 350 feet respectively—run in them, not to say anything about the stopes, drifts, raises, crosscuts, wings, etc., which have been excavated. The new company will increase the present capacity of its reduction works (eleven stamps), and have in contemplation the erection of a 40-stamp mill in a few months.

POLARIS MINE.

This ore-producing property is situated about sixteen miles north of Bannack, and is a mine not only in name but in actual output. In sinking a shaft 150 feet and mining levels fifty feet each way without any stoping whatever, the owners shipped enough ore to pay all expenses and put on a steam hoist. The ledge continues to look exceedingly well, and the high-grade is still being shipped to Colorado for reduction, while hundreds of tons of good grade—say sixty-five to seventy-five ounces per ton—is being piled up at the works to await the erection of a mill, which will not be very long. Wood and water are in great abundance, and the ore can be mined and milled at an extremely low figure.

DILLON MINING COMPANY.

This property is situated on Bald Mountain, about thirty miles from Dillon, and its owners are not making any noise about their mine. They simply say that they are satisfied with it, and that when their 20-stamp mill is completed they will talk with silver bars. The last of the machinery for the mill has been shipped out to the mine. Superintendent Thomas Connors has pushed the work on both the mine and mill very energetically during his connection with the company, and has opened up a large body of high-grade ore. The company shipped some ore last winter, and the returns were so satisfactory that they went right to work as soon as spring opened upon their mill, stopping all shipments. They very justly think that if the ore will pay to ship, when they have so much of it in sight they can afford to build a mill, and with such prospects as they have ahead of them no one doubts for a moment that they will in a very short time begin to receive dividends.

KENT CONSOLIDATED.

This is another group of mines located about twenty-five miles from Dillon. They have already made their mark as producers. Large bodies of ore are in sight throughout the property, especially in the Kent mine, and shipments are frequently made from there. W. G.

Gallagher and Thompson brothers own the group, the latter having recently purchased the interest of John O'Leary in the property. The present owners propose to work more systematically, and to that end have begun the sinking of a large perpendicular shaft. The value of the mines of this company can not be doubted, and it will not be long until they, too, will be compelled to put up reduction works in preference to shipping their rock.

BALL'S PROPERTIES.

The only producing mines at Argenta now are those owned by Ed. S. Ball, three in number, of which the Anaconda is the principal one, and the owner is making a thorough success of them. In the Anaconda he finds genuine sand carbonates, similar to those found in Leadville, Colorado, and the ore bodies are both large and high grade, besides being very easy of extraction and reduction. About the 10th of July Mr. Ball started up his little furnace, with a capacity of twenty tons per day, and is turning out a steady stream of bullion. He has a very extensive and valuable property, and under his personal supervision it is proving very remunerative.

THE RENA.

Situated about three and a half miles from Argenta is the Rena, which is also showing up handsomely, having shipped considerable good ore. The owners have recently erected steam hoisting works over it, and will in the future work it to much better advantage than they have in the past, and feel that their former satisfactory results will be even greater in the future.

TIN MINING.

About thirty miles southeast of Dillon is a mountain of tin ore, which is principally owned by a company of Dillon gentlemen. They are steadily working the property, under the superintendency of Major J. W. Peck, and the appearance of everything indicates that the property is of great value. It is a new species of mining in Montana, and naturally great interest is taken in it. The present flattering outlook gives the holders great faith, and they propose to open it up as soon as they possibly can, in anticipation of making it a most profitable investment.

PLACERS.

Around Bannack several parties are working the old placers very profitably, and but for two recent cloud-bursts they would have made a handsome stake out of them. These sudden risings of the creek have thrown them seriously behind, and greatly impeded their work; but nevertheless they will have a good lot of dust to divide among them at the close of the present season.

Over in Big Hole Basin considerable work is being done on the placers, principally by what is known as the Salt Lake Company, who have put in a sawmill, the lumber from which is being used for flumes to complete their long ditch. Every few days consignments of gold dust are received at Dillon from the various claims being worked, and it is generally thought that the miners will have a prosperous season.

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead County, is situated on the river from which the county derives its name, and is one of the most prosperous and growing towns in the Territory. It has a population

of close to 2,000 persons, and is an incorporated city, containing three churches—Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist. The new brick building for the latter is not quite completed, but is a very handsome and convenient one. The public school house is in the center of the city, and is an honor and a credit to the place. Dillon contains many solid and substantial business firms, that are doing a large and profitable traffic. Comfortable and commodious homes for the people form one of the distinguishing features of the city, and many new ones have recently been erected or are in progress. During the past year between \$75,000 and \$100,000 have been expended in new buildings, and there will be even more improvements during the present season than there was last year. The city boasts of two newspapers, the latest one being *The Semi-Weekly Examiner*, which was recently started by Messrs. Wright & Oakley, and is a credit to any town twice the size of Dillon. It is devoted to the interests of the county, and is a readable local publication. Subscription, \$4 per year.

The *Tribune* is issued by the Tribune Publishing Company, at \$3 per year, and is printed every Saturday.

GLENDALE.

Second in importance to Dillon is the smelter camp of Glendale, which is supported solely by the great Hecla Company. It contains about 800 or 1,000 persons, and is a good place for married men, General Manager Knippenberg giving preference to that class of workman. The business men are lively and wide awake, and have made Glendale a prosperous and substantial town, of which they well feel very proud.

BANNACK.

This was the former capital of the Territory and county seat of Beaverhead County, and at one time contained several thousand inhabitants, but is now populated by about 150 or 200 persons. It boasts of a two-story brick court house as a memento of its former greatness. With the opening up of the Bannack Consolidated Company's mines new life will be infused into the place, and it will again resume much of its former activity. There is a daily stage running from Dillon to Bannack. The Bannack stage passes through Argenta on its way to and from Dillon. Mr. Ball's furnace is now in full blast.

NORWOOD.

Norwood is in the southern-most portion of Silver Bow County, fifteen miles from Glendale, and is named after Miss Mamie Norwood, a daughter of General Manager Knippenberg, of the Hecla company. In 1882 a postoffice was established, and Superintendent John M. Parfet appointed postmaster. The first settlement was made in 1875. It is the center of extensive and profitable iron mining. The region is known as The Little Pine Mining District, and Norwood is its postoffice. The mines are extensive and the quality of the ore is of a very superior character for fluxing purposes.

The Hecla Consolidated Mining Company's Iron mines at this place are worked continuously, and produce from twenty to forty tons per day, and are the chief source of supply of iron ore used in their smelting works at Glendale. Outside of the Hecla company's property the iron mines are only partially developed, but some of them show very promising prospects.

The precious metal mines of the camp are creating some little excitement of late, especially the Carbonate, Galena and Horn Silver properties.

There have been shipped from this camp to Omaha since the first of April five car-loads of silver ore. Of this amount sixteen tons of galena and carbonate ore was from the Penelope lode, and yielded in value of gold, silver and lead, \$63.00 per ton.

The O. K. Lode has yielded forty tons, of an average assay value of \$87.00 per ton in gold, silver and lead.

Twenty-eight hundred pounds was the output of Mr. Calvin's mine, and in gold, silver and lead yielded \$78.77 per ton.

Of the Horn Silver properties, the Horn Silver lode, owned by Armstrong, Losee & Turner, and under lease to Vanza and Lively, worked by two men, principally during March and April. The yield was one car-load of ore, the net smelter returns of which was over \$4,700.00. The first-class ore assaying in silver 729 ounces, gold \$6.25 per ton, and lead 18 per cent. The second-class ore, silver 363.28 ounces, and gold \$5.02.

The Pandora lode is probably the most valuable lead in the district, and shows a fine vein of good quality of horn silver ore.

The Plutarch is a fine horn silver prospect. The Way Up lode is rich in horn silver and Manganese.

The gold placers worked by McKeig, near the mouth of Soap Gulch, and by Brown, at the head, pay well considering the scarcity of water this season.

The grass in this vicinity is excellent, the water good, and roads of easy grade. Transportation by wagon to Melrose, the nearest railroad station, five miles distant, costs about \$2.00 per ton.

With the copper prospects on Wickup Gulch, the gold leads on Camp Creek, and the very flattering showing on Mansfield's silver mines, at the base of the Red Mountains, Southern, Silver Bow County, is already attracting the monied men. This is a promising field for investment.

IMPORTERS OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Stock growers know it costs no more to raise a good animal than a poor one, and that the former always commands a ready sale at good figures, while the latter is a drug in the market. Therefore, they stand ready, as their means permit, to improve their herds by the importation of thoroughbreds or by purchasing them from importers. To meet this demand the Geary Bros., represented by Mr. Robert Geary, have established an agency at Dillon, M. T., for the sale of thoroughbred horses, cattle and sheep of the most popular breeds. These gentlemen have extensive stock farms; one—the Keillor Lodge—situated 80 miles east of Detroit, Mich., and 40 miles west of London, Ontario, Canada, and the other—the Bli-Bro—situated 3½ miles north of the City of London, Ontario, Canada. At the former they make a specialty of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle and English Shire horses; at the latter of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, English Shire horses and Shropshire Down and Lincoln sheep.

The Polled Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle is now drawing more attention from American stock growers than any other class of thoroughbreds. This is owing to their early maturity, size, symmetry, fattening qualities and longevity, just the kind of stock Montana beef raisers want. Another striking feature of the Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle is their remarkable freedom from tubercular disease, not a trace

of it having been found in the breed. They are a fixed breed, having been raised for centuries in the counties of Angus and Aberdeen, Scotland, and are without a peer in the power of transmission, stamping their grand physique, their raven black colors and hornless heads upon all breeds. As an instance of their fecundity and longevity it is stated that Old Granite (1) produced 29 living calves and lived to the ripe old age of 36 years. They have swept the prize shows of England, Scotland, Canada and America, and have a better record as prize winners than any other breed of cattle raised.

The Geary Bros. are also importers and breeders of English Shire horses and Shropshire and Lincoln sheep, most desirable breeds for Montana raisers of horses and sheep. Being bred in a northern latitude the stock of the Geary Bros. are hardy and become readily acclimated in this Territory, a great advantage they possess over breeds imported from lower latitudes. Through their agency at Dillon they are prepared to fill all orders sent from any portion of the Territory. For further information address the firm and send for catalogue of animals.

JOHN T. MURPHY & CO.

One of the oldest and most favorably known transportation companies in Montana is that of J. T. Murphy & Co., with headquarters at Glendale. They are now doing all the freighting business for Glendale and Hecla, hauling all the ore, coke, bullion, etc., for the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. The company also runs the stage and express line between Melrose, Glendale and Hecla, and in connection therewith have a first-class livery establishment at Glendale, where they are prepared to furnish number one turn-outs upon short notice and at reasonable rates. The company work about 200 head of stock, and as they manufacture their own wagons and do their own repairing, they have an advantage over other freight contractors possessed by no other transportation company in Montana. Parties having business in their line would find it to their interest to consult them before letting their contracts. Address J. T. Murphy & Co., Glendale, where Mr. A. L. Pickett, the efficient manager, may be consulted.

N. J. BIELENBERG & CARTIER,
Wholesale and Retail Butchers,
ANACONDA, WALKERVILLE,

....AND....

BUTTE, - - - - MONT.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

Situated six miles east of the junction of the Bitter Root River, with the Hell Gate, and at the mouth of a canyon of that name, is the town of Missoula. At the mouth of Hell Gate Canyon the valley suddenly widens and extends from the foothills on the north to the Bitter Root River on the south, a distance of six miles—a level plain devoid of timber, except along the margin of the rivers. Rattlesnake Creek empties into the Hell Gate, passing through the eastern portion of the town. This is a fair-sized stream of the purest and coldest water, being used for chemical tests and for drinking and other purposes. It is fed from the melting snows and rains, and at all seasons of the years contains water in sufficient quantities to furnish power to the flouring mill of Worden & Co., the Water Works and two or three irrigating ditches.

By the Water Works the water is carried in iron pipes to nearly every family in town, and the streets are well supplied with hydrants for use in case of fire. The reservoir of the Water Works is about one hundred and fifty feet higher than the town, and with the fire department, furnishes ample protection from fire.

Missoula contains a population of 1,200 people, engaged for the most part in trade with the surrounding country. It is the county seat of Missoula County, and is centrally located with reference to an immense tract of country which will always be tributary to it.

Extending in a westerly direction from Missoula the Valley of the Missoula River is four miles in width for a distance of eighteen miles, at which point the mountains again close in and the river runs through a canyon. This valley contains some vacant land, and all of it capable of the highest state of cultivation, but lacks water for irrigation, which can be obtained only by taking a ditch out of the Missoula or Big Blackfoot Rivers. This will ultimately be done, as the land would well repay an expenditure of that kind. All that is needed is united effort to accomplish this result. The land lying south of the Missoula River, consisting of about 6,000 acres, is practically useless because of the lack of water to irrigate it. The land consists of an alluvial and sandy or gravelly soil, and would raise as fine crops as any in the Territory with water for irrigation. Water could be obtained by constructing a ditch from either the Bitter Root or Hell Gate Rivers, but as the cost would be considerable there is a necessity for united effort. A part of this land is claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is quoted at an average price of ten dollars per acre by its agents. It is useless without water, and with water worth twice the price asked by the railroad company. One dollar per acre would irrigate the whole tract and double, yes triple, its market value.

THE VALLEY OF THE LOU-LOU

--which stream empties into the Bitter Root six miles south of Missoula—is not wide, but contains some fine farming lands. This stream is one of the finest in the Territory, and near its source is found Hot Springs, rivaling in excellence those of Arkansas. In fact too much cannot be said in their favor. All blood diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia and kindred diseases are permanently cured by bathing in and drinking the waters of these springs. They have lately been taken possession of by Mr. Fred Lempke, who is now engaged in

G. P. HIGGINS, Pres. A. B. HAMMOND, Vice-Pres. FERD. KENNETT, Cashier

Organized 1873.

Original Capital. \$50,000

Missoula National Bank,

OF MISSOULA, MONTANA.

Capital Stock, \$100,000

Surplus, \$50,000

Special attention given to Collections. Exchange sold on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

DIRECTORS:

C. P. Higgins

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W. D. STAFFORD.

W. P. SCHUSSLER.

C. O. ZIEGENFUSS.

Montana Publishing Company,

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Publishers of Montana Histories.

constructing houses, bath tubs and other conveniences for the use of visitors, as well as a wagon road by which visitors may drive from Missoula to the Springs in one day, the distance being about thirty-five miles.

Missoula, the division terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is located here, the large hospital owned by the road and under the management of Dr. Horton, who is an enterprising man and thoroughly appreciated by all. The hospital building is of wood, two-stories high and covers a large area of ground, for the purpose of ventilating with the best results, is notable for its fine appearance. There are five churches; a school and hospital under the management of the Sisters of Charity; a fine large public school building, of brick, two-stories in height, which is a credit to the town and the cause of education. The school is ably conducted and will compare favorably with any in the Territory.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND BANKS.

The Missoula National Bank, Murphy, Hart & Co.; The Missoula Mercantile Co., Worden & Co.; J. Liser, general merchandise; J. P. Rinehard, hardware; Hickman & Lindsey, and Hinks & Moore, druggists; T. C. Powers & Co., two shoe shops, eight saloons, two meat markets, one express company, three jewelry stores, two news depots, and five hotels. The Montana Improvement Company has mills at many points on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in this county. It manufactures lumber of all kinds, and the company is now completing a mill of the capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, on the Blackfoot River, five miles east of town. It is the belief of many that no more profitable field for manufacturing enterprises can be found in the limits of the United States.

A FLOURING MILL

could be made to pay. There are five mills now in the county, all of which are run to supply the local trade, and none of which can manufacture flour which can be shipped away, because the "burr" process is used. Flour from these mills retails at \$2.50 per hundred, and thousands of pounds of "roller process" flour is sold in this and surrounding counties, at the rate of \$4.50 per hundred. The wheat raised is of the very best grade, and if made into good flour, such as would compare favorably with that manufactured at other points, could find ready sale at the advanced price mentioned. As it is the flour of the county, although fine, sweet and every way palatable, cannot compete in the markets of the Territory with that made at other points by the patent process. There is enough wheat raised now here to keep a good mill of moderate capacity busy the year round, and every pound or sack of flour manufactured could be sold in the Territory, and with the increase in acreage, and further settlement and cultivation of land in the vicinity. It is said that not one-third of the arable land in the county is under cultivation.

A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

would prove a most profitable investment. The lumber for such an enterprise could be obtained in almost unlimited quantities from almost any part of the county, and could be manufactured here at a small cost, and in connection with it could be made pails, tubs and such other small wooden ware as would be found profitable.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE

would pay a large profit. There are plenty of hogs raised in the county now to supply our market, and with a certainty of a market for pork the number now raised could be doubled in a year. So far as a market is concerned, it is now estimated that not less than fifty thousand dollars a year is paid out by our local dealers to eastern manufacturers for the lard, ham, bacon, salt sides, etc., sold, and by them sold to the inhabitants of this county, to miners, prospectors, and stockmen. Any surplus over the demands of the local market could be readily disposed of to the mining towns, the mines in the Coeur d'Alene country, and generally over the west.

There are numerous other manufacturing and industrial enterprises for which the country is ready—for the manufacture of wool into woolen goods and yarn, for the manufacture of starch from the abundant crops of potatoes raised, for the manufacture of lime out of lime ledges lately discovered, for the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors from the pure water, and out of hops and barley, grown in the greatest abundance on any of the arable lands in the county, but as these are of less importance than some already mentioned we will not mention them.

THE FLATHEAD LAKE.

This is a beautiful body of water, thirty miles in length, by five and in some places ten miles in width. At the head or north of this lake is an immense tract of land extending north along both sides of the Flathead River for a great distance, which is nearly uninhabited, not one available acre in a hundred being at this time occupied. This land is in the shape of a large prairie, with belts of timber traversing it at intervals and the river running through its center. They raise crops without irrigation; the soil is good, being mostly a dark loam, and all kinds of small grains growing to maturity. It is at present covered with high bunch-grass, upon which the cattle of fortunate owners thrive the year around without attention, except in the most severe winters. The country is easily capable of sustaining a population of ten thousand, where now only about one hundred people live. The timber resource is inexhaustible. The river is said to be navigable for a distance of fifty miles above the lake, which, with the lake itself, makes about eighty miles of navigable inland water. A small steamer is now running on the lake, carrying freight, passengers and pleasure parties in the summer. The whole country round and about the lake is a park, in which all kinds of game abound, and the waters are filled with trout. It is the hunter's paradise.

The country is not very accessible, and its isolation is the principal reason of its not having been brought to the notice of immigrants and others seeking homes. Some day, and that, too, not far in the future, this country will be traversed by a railroad extending from the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the Northern Pacific, and which will make accessible the large deposits of lignite coal found in the mountains near Bad Rock Canyon. What is said by Mr. Parkhurst with reference to the crops raised in Bitter Root Valley is equally applicable to all the land in the Flathead Lake country, which is a kingdom in itself.

There are not many people there, but for natural resources, for climate, productiveness, for variety of scenery and healthfulness it is unsurpassed. The scenery is grand; it is the poor man's paradise, for with the game in the mountains, the fish in the streams and the crops which can be raised he is independent of the world. He can

make a living here with less work and more play than in any place on the continent, and he does not need to invest a dollar to get the advantage of it. Here is timber to build a house, open prairie in which to set his plough, pure air, pure water and winters which are neither long nor severe.

Generally speaking Missoula County is three hundred miles long north and south, and nearly half as wide. Within its limits may be found a productive soil, plenty of timber, any amount of water power, an atmosphere as clear as crystal and as bracing as need be, a climate as healthy and invigorating as can be found on the continent; no malaria; grand scenery.

THE GAME.

Grouse and prairie chicken abound, and in the mountains moose, elk, deer, bear and mountain goats are found in great numbers. The winters are not severe. On the contrary they are as a general rule fine. There are cold "snaps," but they are of short duration and soon yield to the "chinook" winds, which come periodically. The farmers have not from necessity fed a forkful of hay to stock of any kind.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral resources have not received any particular attention until since the excitement incident to the discovery of mineral in the Cœur d'Alene Mountains. Now we can point with the finger of expectation to the mines upon Thompson River, where mineral has been found in paying quantities in several claims; to the mines in Allace, where large bodies of silver and copper ores are found; to the mines on Sweathouse Creek, and the head of Welciner Gulch. The discoveries at Nigger Prairie, although farther removed, are yet tributary to the town and county of Missoula. These mines are reported to be very rich in silver-bearing ores, and with the Mullen road, so called, once in repair the ore would of necessity come to Missoula for smelting, and the town would be the place of departure for all who intend going to the mines and for supplies for miners. The free-milling gold quartz found on Quartz Creek and at the head of Welciner Gulch will within a short time add to the material wealth of the county, while the copper and silver ores of other points will come in in a limited time.

With such resources, climate, surroundings and other natural advantages the only wonder at this day is that the county has not been overrun with those who are leaving the overcrowded East, seeking homes in the great West. There is room here for all those who come intending to work and thrive with the country. We want energetic and competent men who can take off their coats and make the most out of a soil and climate unsurpassed.

There will be built a smelter at Missoula, capable of handling all the ore of Missoula County and that to be found in the Nigger Prairie and adjoining mineral fields, and before that is done the Mullen road will be put in such condition as will make it practicable to haul over it. There will be established such manufactories as will find use for the raw material.

THE BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

This is one of the most famous and most productive of all the great valleys of the Territory. Mr. Roswell Parkhurst writes as follows concerning it:

The Bitter Root Valley is a longitudinal valley, situated in western Montana nearly ninety miles west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. It lies between forty-five and forty-seven degrees north latitude and its elevation above the sea is 3,500 feet. It is about eighty miles in length from north to south, is from one to twelve miles in width, and its area is 500 square miles. It inclines northward, and the Bitter Root, a clear, swift and beautiful stream from two hundred to six hundred feet wide, flows through it, and at the northern end of the valley unites with the Hell Gate or Missoula River and flows in a northwestern direction. The valley is enclosed by great mountain ranges. The Rock Creek range extending along its east side, rises to a height above it of several thousand feet, has generally rounded and graceful outlines, and is everywhere covered with forests. From this range issue quite a number of clear, sparkling streams, which flow partly across the valley and empty into the Bitter Root River. The most important of these creeks are the Burnt Fork, Willow, Skalkaho and Sleeping Child. The main range of the Rocky Mountains, where it makes its great bend to the west, is the southern limit of the valley, while extending along its west side is the magnificent Bitter Root range rising above it from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. As seen from the valley this range consists of a series of gigantic parallel ridges extending with surpassing uniformity in a westerly direction. These ridges are separated by huge and deep canyons, through every one of which forever goes foaming and roaring over its rocky bed a large creek of the clearest and purest water, forever running onward swiftly and merrily through the foothills, across the bottom lands, and finally swelling the Bitter Root. From smaller ravines and canyons flow smaller but perennial streams which unite with the larger ones. In a distance of eighty miles about fifty streams flow from the Bitter Root Mountains into the Bitter Root River.

The Bitter Root has but one drawback—the lack of a sufficient market for her productions. The soil is so productive that without more than half trying we have always been able to glut any market we have had. What we need is a large market with direct railroad connection with it. The construction of a railroad from Anaconda across the mountains to some point in the valley would prove of immense benefit to all this region. It seems to me that such a road would pay large interest on its cost. In the first place it would open an immense forest region, where lumbering would be carried on on an extensive scale. It would also open to capital a very large mining region. Here in the Bitter Root are mines of copper and silver awaiting capital to develop them. Even as we write there is a big stampede to gold mines between the valley and Philipsburg. Just southwest of the valley a rich and extensive quartz mining district is opening, which promises in the course of a few years to rival Butte. Such a road would increase immigration and settlement and stimulate enterprise in all directions. It would enlarge our market and cause a very large increase in our productions. The prospect of reward for achievement is with most persons an incentive to exertion. Open to the Bitter Root a market commensurate with her abilities to supply, and her crops of grain would be immediately increased to half a million bushels; she would raise five times as much pork as now, a thousand times as many vegetables, and great quantities of fruit; her population would rapidly increase. Even if there were no money to be made the Bitter Root has so many attractions it will always be desirable for homes. In future years why will not health and pleasure seekers come where they can have the benefit of such pure air and

water, and nights so cool that one can always sleep in hot summer days, cool mountain breezes to fan their sweating brows, sublime mountain scenery to fill their hearts with joy, instead of visiting eastern summer resorts, where they must swelter night and day. Here in the coming years will be great gardens of flowers, great orchards of small fruits, and immense gardens of vegetables. The Kitter Root is surely destined to become the great fruit and vegetable garden of the Territory, the happy home of a large population.

THE MISSOULA BREWERY.

In 1874 Mr. John Hays built and started a little brewery in Missoula. After changing hands once or twice it was purchased by Messrs. Wagner & Peliken, the present enterprising proprietors, who remodeled and improved the plant until they made it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Montana. The firm now turns out ten barrels of number one beer per day, and has storage room for 300 barrels in an ice house having a capacity of 400 tons. In connection with the brewery the firm manufactures an excellent article of vinegar made of pure malt. The demand for this line of goods is so great that the firm will immediately erect a large building expressly for its manufacture. The establishment is situated on the bank of the Hell Gate River, in the southern portion of the town, and is fully equipped with all the modern appliances for the successful manufacture of beer—the popular and favorite beverage.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN C. P. HIGGINS.

Among the more prominent citizens and business men of Missoula County is Captain C. P. Higgins. The story of his life is a very interesting one. He was born in Ireland in March, 1830, and coming to the United States in his early youth, received a fair business education. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in the United States Army and served five years in the Dragoons. In 1853 he joined Governor Stephens' expedition and assisted in the first survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and continued in that employ until 1855, at that time accompanying Governor Stephens to form a treaty with the Nez Perces Indians, which resulted in a treaty with the Flat Heads and Pen d' Oreilles. After this his party went to Fort Benton to treat with the Blackfeet tribe, and returning to Olympia, disbanded. Mr. Higgins was soon after appointed by the Government as captain of the military force and ordered to subdue the Indians, and continued in that service until 1856, after which he was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department, in which position he served until 1860, having in the meantime served two years in Walla Walla as agent for the Government. In 1860 he bought Mr. Isaacs' interest in the firm of Worden & Isaacs at Walla Walla, and shortly after, packing seventy-five animals with merchandise, came into the Hell Gate Valley, located near the present site of Missoula, and engaged in business. In 1865 Mr. Higgins located the present town site of Missoula, and removing his business to that place, has continued to the present time in company with Mr. Worden. In 1865 they erected a lumber mill and a flouring mill at that place, and in 1870 erected the old Higgins-Worden block. In 1870 he engaged in the banking business, which has since emerged into a national bank, of which Captain Higgins is president. He had for a long time been engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, and in 1883

bought the stock owned by Messrs. Buck, Myers & Co., of Choteau County. He is also owner of properties in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington Territory, and of several valuable farms in the vicinity of Missoula, and is largely interested in mining properties. Captain Higgins was married in 1862 to Miss Julia P. Grant. They are the parents of seven children. Being a gentleman of remarkable business ability and honorable dealings, he has made his life a success, and is greatly admired for his energy and enterprise.

F. L. WORDEN.

In Mr. Worden Capt. Higgins has a worthy partner. F. L. Worden was born in Vermont in the year 1830, and there received a fair business education. At the age of fourteen years he began clerking in the city of Troy, New York, in which occupation he continued for a term of seven years. In 1852 he went to California and served as clerk at San Francisco during the greater part of two years, having in the meantime made a trip down the coast to Panama from California; he went to Oregon and there followed mining about one year, after which he started for Colville, but stopping at Snake River, returned to The Dalles in Oregon where he remained a short time, after which he went with the Oregon volunteers in a war against the Oregon, and Washington Territory Indians in the year 1855, and was out on that expedition some nine months. He then engaged as clerk in the Indian department under Isaac I. Stephens, in which occupation he continued until 1877. He then served as clerk a short time at The Dallas, after which he went to Walla Walla county with a small stock of goods; he being the second person engaged in the merchandise business there, and soon after bought out the business of the gentleman who had preceded him, and thus became the only mercantile man in the country. He was soon after commissioned the first postmaster at Walla Walla, and thus continued two years. In 1860 he formed a partnership with Capt. C. P. Higgins, and locating in the Hell Gate Valley, four miles above the present city of Missoula, engaged in the mercantile business, and has since continued in trade, their business now being conducted in the city of Missoula. In 1864 they built a saw mill and grist mill, and in 1866 finished the finest and most complete milling property in the valley. In 1862 gold was first discovered on Gold Creek, and they immediately built a store, put in a stock of goods, and there continued in trade until 1863, when they moved the goods to Deer Lodge and opened the first store in that town, continuing there until 1868, when they sold their interests at that place. Mr. Worden, in company with Messrs. Higgins & McCormick, has laid out about 100 acres in town lots as an addition to Missoula city. In 1883 he engaged in ditching and laying pipes for the purpose of supplying the city with water, which work he completed in 1884. In 1866 Mr. Worden was married to Miss Lucretia Miller, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has six children. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature, representing the counties of Missoula, Deer Lodge and Choteau in 1864, and was also elected county commissioner, of which body he served as chairman. In 1875 he was again elected to the Territorial Legislature from Missoula county, and in 1880 was elected to the legislative council, and was the only republican representative in that body.

MELROSE.

Melrose is a railway station on the Utah & Northern Railway, in the southern portion of the county. It is a pretty little village and

was located in 1881. It is situated on the Big Hole River, and has thus extensive water privileges. The population is limited, but the settlers are certain that Melrose will some day be a large city. Among those located there are: W. L. Moore, blacksmith; Ben Chester, meat market; Hecla Mercantile Company; F. M. and W. L. Robbins and E. B. Beckwith, hotels; W. J. Barkley, Justice of the Peace; Mrs. W. J. Barkley, school teacher; A. M. Shaw, railroad and telegraph agent; J. C. Maddox, stock grower and dealer, and Peck & Burns, liquor dealers. It is the shipping point for Glendale, where the famous Hecla mines are located; for Norwood, the iron mining region, and other points that promise to develop rapidly. This makes Melrose an important point with a bright prospect.

GERMAN GULCH,

Although Silver Bow County is essentially a quartz mining county attention was first directed to it by the richness of its placer mines when it formed a portion of Deer Lodge County. While nearly all its shallow placers have been worked out and abandoned the deeper ones are still being handled with profitable results to their owners. Among them is the extensive claim of Dr. G. W. Beal & Son on German Gulch, situated eight miles above its mouth and about twenty miles from Butte. This claim covers 6,700 feet of placer ground, of which thirty-nine acres are patented. The owners control from 500 inches to 1,000 inches of water—the volume varying with the season, which is conveyed upon the ground by six ditches, giving a fall of 238 feet for the working of the "little giant." The bed-rock flume, 2,000 feet in length, carries off the debris. The ground is from ten feet to forty feet in depth and the pay streak 300 feet in width. Fifteen men are employed during the mining season, which generally runs about twenty-five weeks. A clean-up of the flume is made at the end of each season. The fortunate owners, Messrs. Beal & Son, have a bonanza in their great placer mine, which annually yields them generous returns for their investment of labor and capital. Although their lives may extend beyond the three score years and ten allotted to man, neither will live to see the day when the magnificent claims shall be worked out.

WEST SIDE BANK DIRECTORY.

Anaconda—Deer Lodge Co. Hoge, Daly & Co. W. L. Hoge, Cashier.

Bannack—Beaverhead Co. Isaac Roe & Bros. William Roe, Cashier.

Butte City—Clark & Larabee. J. Ross Clark, Cashier.

First National Bank. A. J. Davis, President; J. A. Hyde, Cashier. A. J. Davis, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

Hoge, Brownlee & Co. M. B. Brownlee, Cashier.

Deer Lodge—Deer Lodge Co. Clark & Larabee. H. S. Reid, Cashier.

Dillon—Beaverhead Co. First National Bank. H. Seabee, President; B. F. White, Cashier; Otho Klemm, Assistant Cashier.

Dillon National Bank. G. M. Brown, President; David Lamont, Cashier.

Glendale—Beaverhead Co. Mercantile and Banking Co.

Missoula—Missoula Co. Missoula National Bank. C. P. Higgins, President; Ferd. Kennett, Cashier.

Virginia City—Madison Co. Hall, Harrington & Co., Bankers. Henry Elling, Banker.

CARVER'S PLACERS AT ROCKER.

It is generally believed that placer mining in the vicinity of Butte is a thing of the past, from the fact that all the ground that could be made to pay in the early days of the camp was supposed to be already worked out and exhausted. There is no doubt this is true regarding the pioneer period, when wages ranged from \$4 to \$6 per day, with water costing from 15 to 40 cents per inch, and the prices of supplies correspondingly high. At that time hydraulic mining was in its infancy in the Territory, and the ground was sluiced through small boxes and manipulated by hand. A few looked farther into the future and saw that there was an extensive tract of country around Butte that would pay well to work with a plentiful supply of water and in an era of cheaper wages, etc. Among these was Mr. Charles H. Carver, who first bought the ditch coming from Divide Creek, the only available source from which water in quantity, and with sufficient fall, can be obtained, and then quietly secured some 1,200 acres of land which the ditch covers. Most of this is situated near Silver Bow Junction, and at present is used for agricultural purposes, and farther up the creek, near Rocker, is another section of 160 acres, which is only available for mining purposes. A careful examination of the ground owned by Mr. Carver and his partner, Mr. J. H. Cowen, will convince any one that it contains gold. With systematic work by hydraulics the prediction may be ventured that its record will not fall below that of what was once supposed to be the only paying part of Butte's placer mines. A company will soon be organized to work this property, and the results of their operations may revive the olden days of placer mining in this vicinity.

AN OLD-TIMER.

Twenty years ago Mr. Jacob Bauer camped on the ground where the thriving little town of Rocker now stands. After eating the dinner, which his good wife had prepared, "Uncle" Jacob sat down on a big boulder, lit his pipe and took a good look at his surroundings. At his right and left was a beautiful little plot of ground level as a table. Behind him a succession of hills, each lifting its crest higher than those before it, rose up like sentinels to guard the approach to the great "Butte" which rears its lofty peak to the west of the city to which it gave its name. Before him Silver Bow Creek, whose banks were dotted with hardy miners delving for gold, flowed peacefully by, while farther up the stream his eye rested upon the silver-ribbed mountains, whose output of precious metals has built a city, drawn a railroad to its doors, and made its presence felt in the money markets of the world. Jacob thought it was a good place to "tie to" and so he built himself a house—the first in the place. Jacob is there still. He saw a prosperous town grow up around his little home. He saw it decay and almost die. But Jacob stayed by his first Montana love during her darker days, and now when it has become the site of the largest dry-crushing mill in the world, (the Bluebird,) and is again the scene of life and bustle, and activity, the latch-string of his door hangs out as of old and Jacob and his kind-hearted wife stand ready to greet the stranger and the friend, and provide for their wants. They call as they pass, for everyone knows that Jacob Bauer keeps the coolest lager, the best wines and liquors, and the most fragrant cigars to be found in the place. Reader should you ever pass through Rocker don't fail to call upon Uncle Jacob Bauer. He will treat you well.

BEST AND PUREST.



The tendency of modern business is toward centralization. The larger and the richer firms absorb the smaller and the poorer. Immense houses carry large stocks in various lines, so that the modern store is almost a wilderness to the uninitiated, with its dozens upon dozens of special departments. A large volume of business lessens prices and improves the quality of the goods sold. So the public is the gainer by this system of centralization.

This tendency has invaded the realms of the beer trade. We no longer have small concerns, but breweries that cover acres, and rear their spires toward the heavens. Such a property as that of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., whose trade mark

appears on this page, and is famous the world over. This company owns the largest brewery in America, and its annual product is something startling. The immense sales attest the perfection and popularity of the Anheuser-Busch beer. It is the product of honest ingredients and honest labor. It is a pure, delightful and wholesome beverage. The best materials only are used in its manufacture and every convenience or device that the ingenuity of man has been able to discover or invent is in use in this vast establishment. The result is a beer unequalled in the world. Its name and fame are world-wide, and justly so. Every one desirous of enjoying a pure, wholesome, palatable drink should buy only the Anheuser-Busch beer. Make sure that the label bears the trade mark of the firm, which is secured by letters patent, and is used by no other firm. Buy the Anheuser-Busch.

ON DRAFT.

In Butte more than three car loads of Anheuser-Busch beer are weekly sold by the enterprising authorized agents, A. Speckart & Co., corner Main and Granite streets. These gentlemen deliver in any part of the city this famous beer, either in bottles or otherwise. It may also be found at the following places:

Fred. Euler, Peters & Kyle, George E. Fischer, Harrington & Murphy, C. Hoerchner.

For family use get it of

A. SPECKART & Co.,
Main and Granite Streets, Butte, Mont.

THE HUMP

is the rather singular but not altogether inappropriate name for one of the best road hotels in the Territory, situated about eleven miles from Butte on the wagon road leading from the latter place to Stuart

and the Upper Deer Lodge Valley. It derives its name from the high ridge or "hump" over which the road passes a mile above. Before the Anaconda branch of the Utah and Northern Railway was built all the freight and passenger traffic between Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge Valley and Butte passed over this road, and "The Hump" was nightly filled with farmers hauling their produce and stockmen driving their beeves and mutton to market. It was then a most popular stopping place, and its present proprietor, Mr. S. A. Earhart, has greatly added to the enviable reputation it enjoyed. The gentleman understands his business, and is the right man in the right place. Appreciating the wants of the traveling public and the requirements of the pleasure-seekers of Butte, he has re-fitted and re-furnished the house, enlarged its accommodations and otherwise improved the place. It now has a large ball room attached to the main building, eight or ten finely furnished bed rooms, ample, comfortable stables and large, safe corrals. In fact he has spared neither pains nor expense to make the Hump a perfect roadside hotel, and the objective point of private parties and pleasure-seekers from Butte and vicinity. The *cuisine*, which is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Earhart, is always supplied with every delicacy found in the market, and guests are promptly and cheerfully served at all hours. Mr. Earhart and his estimable wife are ever ready to receive and welcome patrons, and each possess the happy faculty of making them feel at home. Although the Hump is a modest, farm-like looking building, it has been the scene of more genuine fun and pleasure than any other place within a radius of a dozen miles from the center of Butte. Many a party composed of a dozen or two couples from the city or surrounding towns has driven to the Hump and danced the hours away in the spacious ball room until the ascending sun bade them depart. The old place is still the center of attraction for scores of young people of Butte or vicinity. No matter at what hour in the day or night they may arrive they find the genial, accommodating and ever polite host and hostess ready to receive them and to furnish them everything from a ham sandwich to chicken on toast. It is a beautiful drive to the Hump, and its pleasure is enhanced by the knowledge that a cordial welcome awaits one at the end. Meals furnished private parties on the shortest notice. Go to the Hump for fun.

A DELIGHTFUL RESORT.

Morrell's Springs, about three miles from Anaconda, and one mile from Mill Station, on the Utah and Northern Railroad, nestle in the mountains in the most delightful way. The location is most picturesque and charming. The view from the springs commands the whole of the Valley of the Deer Lodge, with Stuart in the foreground. From a hill just beyond the springs a scene of great beauty and interest is laid before the eye—a very picturesque, with Anaconda and the great smelters of the Anaconda Company as a somber back-ground. The geysers, for such they are, are located on the side of the mountain, near its summit, and are in themselves of great interest. The incessant overflowing of the springs during years, perchance centuries, has built them up in conical shape until the height of 30 or 40 feet has been reached, the geysers thus standing forth as a conspicuous feature of the landscape. The water is pleasant to the taste, though highly medicinal in character. It is beneficial in many diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, kidney and bladder troubles, and in general disability, both by external and internal use. The springs are easy of access, and the accommodations are first-class,

The proprietor, Mr. Robert Morrell, has recently erected a commodious plunge bath, and the private baths are neat, clean and comfortable. The water may be had at any temperature. These springs, both because of the efficiency of the water and the beauty of the location, will soon become the resort of invalids from all parts of the country.

There are valuable deposits of iron, excellent for fluxing purposes, and limestone upon the premises, which Mr. Morrell is now utilizing.

DIVIDE.

Divide is a settlement about twenty-seven miles southwest of Butte and was located in 1871. It has now a population of about one hundred, but there is a considerable section of country of which it is the center. It is the scene of great activity in the timber business, large quantities of cord wood being taken thence to Butte. Railroad ties are also shipped from there in large quantities.

MEADERVILLE.

This town, the seat of the Montana Copper Company's works, and of Clark's magnificent Colusa works, is located in a pretty valley about two miles east of Butte. It has a population of about 800, and the post-office is known as Gunderson. The population is employed in the mines, mills and smelters. The prominent mines in this vicinity—and they are among the richest in the camp—are Clark's Colusa, the East Colusa, the Montana Colusa, the Liquidator and others. The village, like all mining camps of its size, is built principally of wood, and there are numerous rows of small, neat cabins that are occupied by the employes and their families. The Hon. W. A. Clark, the owner of the Colusa works, has erected a large number of neat and convenient houses for the use of his employes, which he rents at a nominal figure. In the town there are three hotels, or, more properly speaking, large boarding houses, two or three groceries, fine butcher shop and meat market, large stable, a school house, meeting hall, and the usual saloons, billiard tables and a bowling alley. Express coaches run every half-hour between Meaderville and Butte; so that travel between the two cities is easy. The mines of this section are fully treated under the head of "Mines of Butte."

BURLINGTON.

One of the richest regions of Silver Bow County is that in and about Burlington, four miles to the west of Butte. It is known as the Independence District, and possesses some of the richest mines in the county. The mines are rich in silver. The town of Burlington is of recent origin, but has a population of about 200, and is rapidly increasing. The famous Burlington, Blue Bird and Little Darling mines are here located. These are all producing mines. The Blue Bird Company is now erecting a 60-stamp mill just over the crest of the hill, on the Silver Bow road, near Rocker, where a considerable settlement is now being made. Mrs. Van Zandt, the wife of one of the owners of the Blue Bird mine, has erected a building to be used as a reading room and library, and has presented it to the employes of the Blue Bird. The building has been handsomely furnished and is provided with a small library and the current literature of the better class. Burlington has all needful business places for a town of its size. Communication with Butte is regularly made by a line of coaches, which run hourly until midnight. Burlington has the brightest prospects of any camp in Montana.

SOUTH BUTTE.

The Butte station on the Utah and Northern Railroad is located about a mile from the town proper. About the station has grown up a considerable town, with a population of about 800. It has become known as South Butte, and a postoffice has been established there under that name. It is accessible to Butte by three roads, but better facilities are demanded and required, and will, no doubt, be provided. In time all the streets will undoubtedly be cut through and made a part of the new town. South Butte sprang into existence with the advent of the Utah and Northern Railroad, four years ago, when, as is usual on such occasions, a warehouse or two of the more ambitious merchants and a few cabins for the railroad men were clustered about the depot. From that time up to eighteen months ago the growth was slow, and it is estimated that there was at that time about thirty houses and a population of 300. About a year ago the town took a sudden start, and during the spring and summer, remarkable as it may seem, the number of buildings of all classes was increased to over 300, and the population is now estimated at between 1,500 and 1,800. In its limits are located the shops of the company, in which more than 200 men are employed. Besides the railroad freight houses there are several large private warehouses, two hotels, two boarding houses, two general merchandise establishments, a fine planing mill, and many fine and cozy dwellings occupied in the main by the engineers, conductors and other employees of the road. It has a nice school house and *per contra* its competent of saloons. Within its limits are capacious salt houses, oil warehouses, and the ovens of the Parrot Company for burning charcoal. The City Gas Works are also included in its borders. On either side of the town lie the famous placer mines, some of which are still being worked.

JOHN H. McQUEENEY.

This gentleman has been engaged in the transfer business in Butte during the past three years, and by promptly attending to all freights consigned to his care he has established a reputation for reliability and square dealing second to no other forwarding firm in the West. Mr. McQueeney has a large warehouse at the depot on a side track of the U. & N. Railway, where a large force of men is constantly employed in handling his immense business. Having been for four years cashier of the U. & N. at Eagle Rock, and during the construction of the road from that point to Butte, he acquired a knowledge of the freight and transfer business possessed by but few. Parties having business in Mr. McQueeney's line cannot find a more reliable man to deal with.

In making out the list of mills in Butte and vicinity the Marget Ann mill of 15 stamps was inadvertently omitted.

CENTENNIAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Granite Sts.

G. W. BEAL, Prop.

BUTTE, M. T.

J. C. BAKER, Manager.

WM. HERMAN.

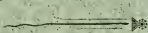
M. KLEE.

T. EHRET.

Butte Furniture Co.

BUTTE AND ANACONDA, M. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN



FURNITURE

Upholstery Goods, Coffins
and Caskets.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY

AT BOTH HOUSES.

Corner Broadway and Montana St., Butte.

Main St. Anaconda.

